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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1873. NO. 141.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DEBTS.—Subscribers who wish to take a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether they subscribe with another or not, are legally responsible for the subscription or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Business in the Senate—Western Penitentiary Removal Commission Resolution Passed—Adjournment Till Monday.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 21, 1873.

SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Wallace—Supplement to the act for the improvement of creeks; supplement to the act for the regulation of courts.

Mr. Graham—Supplement to Security and Guarantee Company, granting discounting privileges.

Bills Called.

Mr. Humphrey's called up the Senate bill 106 to consolidate the wards of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Graham called up the resolution for a commission to inquire into the propriety of removing the Penitentiary, and explained that this was only preliminary, in order to afford the Legislature the necessary information, and would not cost one dollar. Passed.

Mr. Wallace's bill to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents. Agreed to.

Speaker Anderson called up the Church bill, authorizing congregations to elect trustees over their church property. Postponed for the present.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The House was not in session.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1873.

This was public bill day in the House, but most of the bills went over to next week. Somehow, there was an eagerness on the part of the members to get away, the adjournment over to Monday night having been fixed yesterday, and there was but little inclination to do any deliberate work. The Centennial Appropriation bill, the Miners' Screen bill, and the bill regulating the rate of interest, went over to next week; and the probabilities are that when next week comes an effort will be made and carried to adjourn over for a week to give time to attend the Presidential inauguration, and if that is done there will be as little disposition to work next Thursday, as this. A bill to regulate the fees of persons acting as Coroners was passed, and a bill defining legal holidays went to third reading; and then a motion to adjourn prevailed, 45 to 33.

The House yesterday passed a resolution to appoint a committee of five from the House and three from the Senate, to examine into the working of the various public trusts and commissions in Philadelphia, and the Senate to-day concurred. There are many very important trusts in that city, created by law, and there is a general conviction that the persons operating them hold their heads entirely too high; hence this inquiry. The Girard Trust, the Gas Trust, the Public Buildings Commission, are some of the bodies aimed at. There is, of course, an effort on the part of the roosters in the House to get on this committee, so as to enable them to work out the salvation of any weak-kneed members of these trusts; but the Senate blocked that game by putting on Messrs. Fitch, Strang and Wallace, three Senators who are above such things, and who, I have no doubt, have to follow suit with a committee equally as good.

The Senate held two sessions to-day, and disposed finally of its private calendar, consisting of about one hundred and fifty bills. Some of these were objected off; some were killed, and some were postponed, but about one hundred and twenty-five were passed finally. Among these was Mr. Graham's bill relative to Local Option in Allegheny county. It fixed the third Friday in April for the vote on Local Option in those districts which do not hold their election for local officers on the third Friday in March. It has now gone to the House, and the responsibility of its passage there, depends exclusively upon our members in that body. If they ask for it, its passage is certain; and if they do not ask for it, there is no chance of its success.

Among the bills passed in the Senate was one for the relief of Somerset. As originally reported, it appropriated $100,000; but Mr. Rutan, to-day, moved to cut it down to $75,000, which was agreed to. The bill then passed, 17 to 9. If an effort had been made to cut it down still further, say to $50,000, I think it would have succeeded.

Quite a number of bills to charter banks were on file, and reported. All of these, or *nearly all*, contained a clause allowing discounts "at such *rates as might be agreed upon*," or clauses that were apparently susceptible of that interpretation; but the Senate in every instance, inserted a proviso that such discounts should be made at legal rates of interest. The members seemed determined that no advantage of this kind shall be given to any corporation, and that if the usury laws are modified in any way, the modification shall be general. This determination was shown in the bills chartering iron companies; the section giving them power to build railroads, was in all cases stricken out.

Mr. Graham passed a bill to charter a new market company in Allegheny city; but, as last winter, the Legislature conferred upon the courts the power to charter market companies, and as the Legislature is prohibited by the Constitution from chartering companies where the courts have power, the charter in this case is probably of no use. The Governor can hardly help vetoing such a bill.

The committees in the Luzerne county contested election cases went to Wilkesbarre today to hear the witnesses there as to the frauds which secured the election of the sitting Democratic members of that body. From the fact that one of the Allegheny members of one of the committees (there are four committees) voted with the Democrats on some preliminary questions, a report has got out that he, and some other of the Allegheny members on the committees were going to vote to keep the Democratic members in; but I cannot believe there is any foundation for the story. If the evidence is as clear and direct as I think it is, that fraud was committed in Scranton to an amount much greater than the majority given to the Democratic candidate for Assembly, no Republican member, at least of those committees, can afford to vote in favor of those thus fraudulently elected. It is fairly and honestly due to the Republicans of Luzerne that they should be protected by those who have the power to right them against the frauds practiced on them by their enemies. SPECIAL.

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration by the Republicans of Wayne County, Ohio.

Eloquent Address by Hon Alphonso Hart.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, Febuary 21, 1873.

The Republicans of Wayne county celebrated Washington's Birthday in a most fitting manner, throwing the Democracy's eighth of January demonstration entirely in the shade. The wigwam erected last year had been beautifully decotated with evergreens, flags and mottoes. People from all parts of the county and adjacent towns were present. The whole community seemed to be aroused and determined to do fitting honor to the occasion.

The meeting in the wigwam was organized by calling Captain J. H. Kauke to the chair. Capt. J. H. Johnson, Secretary, read letters from General J. R. Hawley, General John A. Logan, Hon. James Monroe, M. C., W. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, and others, regretting their inability to be present on the account of public duties occupying their time, and hoping that the demonstration would prove a great success.

Hon. Alphonso Hart was introduced as the first speaker. He reviewed the history of the Republican party from its birth to the present day, and highly eulogized its achievements. That evils exist in the party, no one could deny, but where had a pure party yet appeared? The party must cleanse itself. In this the Republican press must play an important part. Nothing was more important than the suppression of the tendency to use money to secure position. Charges of corruption had been made against the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio. The truth was the committee spent six thousand three hundred and one dollars the last campaign, over half of which was spent for postage on documents. Both parties are susceptible to the charges of corruption. How are we to remedy the matter? If the present manner of electing candidates is unsatisfactory, only rich men, or those can afford to be candidates. The people hold the remedy in their own hands. Let all go to the primary election. So long as the people themselves stay away from the polls of the primaries, neglecting their own business, they have no right to bring charges of corruption. There is no possibility of evading a plain duty. It is not only the duty of the Republican party to insist that candidates be of good character, but that the leaders be free from every taint of corruption. The speaker alluded feelingly to the sacrifices of Giddings, Lovejoy, Thaddeus Stevens, Lincoln and others in the cause of freedom, and hoped that stimulated by the success of Grant's administration the Republican party would go on and give new evidence that it should be retained in power. The speaker wound up with a most eloquent appeal in favor of keeping green the memory of Washington. His address was well received by the audience, as evinced by the hearty applause.

Hon. Fred Douglass was announced as the next speaker, but owing to a general derangement of railway trains he failed to arrive in time.

Supper was served at the conclusion of Mr. Hart's speech, Substantials and luxuries were judiciously provided, so that no taste, however fastidious, had cause of complaint. The table was beautifully decorated, the pyramid in the center being particularly noticeable.

After the table had been cleared away toasts were in order. To the first "George Washington, whose birth we celebrate," Hon. Alphonso Hart responded, in the absence of Hon. Fred. Douglass. His speech was brief, but very appropriate, and met with a hearty reception from the audience. One of the finest efforts made was that of William A. West, son of Judge West, of the Supreme Court, of Ohio. Option in those districts which do not hold their election for local officers on the third Friday in March. It has now gone to the House, and the responsibility of its passage there, depends exclusively upon our members in that body. If they ask for it, its passage is certain; and if they do not ask for it, there is no chance of its success.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR

WHY IT IS DEFERRED.

Another Credit Mobilier Report

Texas Frontier Commission.

Northern Pacific Contracts.

Solution of Indian Problem.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1873.

Department of Commerce.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade have completed their sessions in this city. Prior to their adjournment the principal subject of discussion was the establishment of a Department of Commerce as a branch of the general government. This will be further considered at their next gathering, which will be at Chicago. The establishment of a Department of Commerce has become one of the most important and necessary improvements in the disposition of the Executive business of the government; such a department to have the administration of affairs relating to our internal and foreign commerce, and jurisdiction over the consular officers of the United States at foreign points, and Collectors of Customs at home; also the revenue marine, light-house and life-saving service, and, indeed, all other matters of an inland or maritime Commercial character of bearing upon commerce. This subject has already occupied the attention of the leading commercial men of the country. The National Board of Trade proposes to inaugurate this movement systematically, and if their energy is equal to the importance of the measure they have undertaken, we will soon be rid of the present bungling, stupid and irresponsible system of managing our commercial affairs.

The President's Tour Delayed.

The President's contemplated tour through the Southern States promises to be again delayed, on account of the pressure of public business. From the first expression of his intention to make an extensive journey into the Southern Atlantic, the Gulf and Western border States, there has been a universal evidence of satisfaction on the part of the leading citizens of all parties. The Executive session of the Senate, now determined upon immediately after the fourth of March, will brought no consume more than a week at least, from the nominations as regards removals and new appointments to office. This would still allow ten days, in the event of his Southern departure at the time originally fixed. It is said that the disordered state of the government of Louisiana, and the dissensions prevailing among the political factions there, has in a measure influenced this change of programme. It would hardly be considered appropriate to visit the Northern States and leave Louisiana as the only one omitted in the grand tour, and during the present condition of affairs it would be exceedingly embarrassing to include Texas.

Another Credit Mobilier Report.

Poland and his coadjutors are hatching up another report, this time in relation to the Sioux City and Iowa Falls Railroad transactions. Their first attempt on the Credit Mobilier inculpation had such a decided lack of success that it is given out beforehand that the forthcoming report will not censure any one.

Purchased Subsidy.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day began ferretting in search of the truth of the charges made by Legrand Lockwood, that money had been used to secure the passage of the bill granting an additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Deficiency Money.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill will probably be reported to the House early next week, and will call for about ten millions of dollars.

Voluminous.

The printed reports and testimony in the Louisiana investigation makes upwards of a thousand pages.

The Frontier Commission.

The Texas Frontier Commission have officially announced their arrival at Corpus Christi, Texas, and the resumption of their investigations into the Mexican marauding expeditions across the frontier. The Commission will visit Laredo and Eagle Pass, and other points further up the river. The Commission will then notified the inhabitants along the frontier who have just claims to compensation now is it will be the last opportunity they will have of placing them on record. The report of the Commission will be submitted during the summer, and will form the basis for future action toward our revolutionary neighbor. The Mexicans have a rival Commission at work, collecting claims to bring in a report to act as an offset to that contemplated in the appointment of the American Commission.

Northern Pacific Contracts.

A report from the Secretary of War to the House states that information has been received announcing the intention of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to let out the contracts in the spring for the construction of the road from the Missouri river to the Yellowstone valley. The Secretary of War, therefore, forsees that he have to occupy the country in order to protect the construction parties against the savages, and that it will be necessary to establish two new posts between the Missouri river and Fort Ellis. The views of General Sheridan are given, in which an increase of $250,000 is recommended in the fund for barracks and quarters, so that the necessary posts may be established. The Secretary of War looks upon the new extension as a practical and economical method of solving the Indian problem in the Northwestern territory.

Credit Mobilier—Dissatisfaction with the Report—The Democrats Contemplate a Sharp Move—Colfax Again on the Stand—Internal Improvements—Staff Reorganization in the Army.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1873.

The Babel of trumpets and drums around the beginning of the investigations into the Credit Mobilier transactions of certain members of Congress has hardly wound up in a manner to meet the expectations of some of the sanguine admirers of this process of Congressional purgation. Probably no Congress in the history of the legislative branch of the government has gone out of existence with a blemish upon the name of progress and reform in the matters. Whether innocent or guilty, the plausibility of the charges, or statements, have, in the absence of sufficient proof to obliterate them entirely, given rise to grave doubts and suspicions.

In both Houses bribery and corruption in securing election, and unproper means used in the procurement of legislation, have been attended with a large outlay of public money, and thus constantly the time of not less than five special committees. The reports in the case of the Credit Mobilier investigations in the House and the Caldwell investigation in the Senate indicate that there has been more or less truth in all the statements that have been made on this unfortunate subject. The latter report, however, is considered a very unsatisfactory document, and it is thought by members of careful views on such subjects that if the committee had planned it so that they could not have left the trap in which they have been caught they could not have hit upon a better method. It is very easily to be seen that Ames has a good stock of information in reserve. He has admitted as much in speaking about the resolution for his expulsion, if you pull down the pillars of the temple, you must expect the whole temple to fall. What phials of wrath he has in reserve for those who falter on Tuesday next remains to be seen. There is some talk in the House of adding the resolutions by inserting the names of Blaine, of Maine, Dawes, of Massachusetts, Schofield, of Pennsylvania, Bingham, of Ohio, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Garfield, of Ohio. These are all Republican members, and the Democrats who make these threats expect to make some political capital thereby.

As will be seen by the report of the committee, Senators are not included, on the ground of parliamentary usage, and the prerogatives of each House as regards the acts of their own members. In the case of Patterson this argument is acknowledged as valid, but as concerns Colfax it is not so admitted. It is asserted in this case that the committee should have reported articles of impeachment if guilty of any offense, or at least given the facts. Should the Senate Committee investigate the transactions of Colfax, the initiatory steps of his punishment in case of guilt, would have to emanate from the House. The latest developments in this part of the investigations do not improve matters. Yesterday a special meeting of Poland's Committee was called, in order to permit Mr. Colfax to make some explanation of the new phase in his affairs. No discussion for a long time has been looked forward to with greater interest.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The friends of the various schemes before Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of the West and South, and to connect them with the highways of internal and foreign commerce, are not entirely out of heart over their defeat a week ago. An effort is being made to induce the Senate to take the subject up and act on it without delay. This important question was made one of the principal features of the President's last annual message, and has therefore the sanction and indorsement of the Executive branch of the government. It may be but twelve more days of the second session of the Forty-second Congress, though there is hope, and no lack of perseverance, there hardly remains a chance of action before the next session.

STAFF REORGANIZATION IN THE ARMY.

The report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives on the "bill to reorganize and reduce the staff of the army, to secure the more prompt settlement of disbursing officers' accounts and to prevent defalcations," has just been made, and contains a large amount of valuable information respecting staff affairs. This subject has long been agitated in various forms, and through the positive lack of practical knowledge on the part of a majority of members of both Houses, the efficiency of the army has been greatly impaired. Without the least experience, presumptions persons have make various propositions which would have answered a good purpose if they had gone no further than to expose the ignorance of their authors, but they have increased the prevailing confusion. The committee entrusted with the consideration of this important question, by resolution of the House was authorized to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath in relation to the subject, to include "reorganization or consolidation of the staff corps of the army." In pursuit of the object of their inquiries, John Coburn, Chairman of the committee, addressed circulars containing a number of questions to the leading officers of the army, on duty at a distance, and took verbal testimony from the highest in rank residing in this city. The investigation began about a year ago, and includes the views of sixty-three officers, of all branches of the service. The character of the material collected may be judged when it is stated that among those who contributed were such officers as Sherman, Allen, Augur, Ord, Barry, Belknap, Secretary of War, Don Carlos Buell, Casey, Crawford, Cook, Doubleday, Franklin, Gillmore, Hazen, Heintzelman, Holt, Judge Advocate General, Hooker, Marcy, McClellan, the late General Meade, Ord, Reynolds, Schriver, Shiras, Sully, Townsend, Upton, Van Vliet, Vincent, Warren, Whipple and Wright. "The differences of opinion" says the report "upon many of the most important questions are quite radical and thorough, and involve the inquirer in an investigation of subjects which have exhausted the capacities of the most profound and successful military leaders from the beginning of the art of war. As the waging of war became a science, for to adjust and perfect the subtle and intricate machinery by which great masses of soldiers are to be fed, clothed, armed, moved, despatched with confidence and carried through victorious battle is, after all, wrapped up in the perfection of the staff organization." In considering the first proposition that of consolidation of certain departments of the staff it was admitted that the classification of staff duties should be such that those of any branch could be promptly and efficiently discharged in time of war on a large scale. The present division of duties is the result of long experience, and to use the language of the report "very recently, in the struggle against rebellion, found its value in practice on the most widest theater of action." There are some departments in which the duties are very similar in their nature. For instance, the purchasing, storing, and issuing of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and the accounting therefor, require skill and ability of a like character in each department, the same custody and disbursing of public funds, with the same necessity be kept of them, are of the same general character in the Quartermaster's, Commissary, Ordnance and Pay Departments. "All of these departments have points in common and yet are sufficiently diverse to justify their separation when great emergencies require a sudden and powerful effort from each." To consolidate them in peace would but require their separation in war in fact if not in name. The duties to be performed under the head of a single great department of supply, embracing these three, would be classified and arranged at last to fall into the hands of each branch vacant by death, resignation, or other cause, with no increase of force, unity of action, some reduction in the aggregate number of officers, more uniform promotion, greater room for economy in the distribution of officers to particular functions or branches of duty according to their fitness, and a large field from which to select officers for important administrative positions in times of emergency," would justify a consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Pay, and the administrative much of the Ordnance Department, into a single one of supply. The advantages thus to be gained cannot be denied, but are deemed of so important a character by the present system, words, with its division of labor and distribution of responsibility. The consolidation of the ordnance and artillery, or the ordnance and engineer corps, is one to which there is much difference of opinion. The manufacture of arms and building of fortifications are duties of a scientific character, somewhat similar in nature. Experiments in the implements of war and placing them in a position to be used, the armaments of forts, all of which would be within the range of each of one class of officers, certainly much might be discharged by them. The committee says that the successful character of the fortifications recently erected by the officers of the departments of supply, and those which constitute the medium of command of the General, as an assistant to the authority of the General. The distribution of the successful labor, like that of all kinds, has found to be advantageous, and the greatest skill, as well as the most rapid progress, is the sure result of such division. In regard to the Ordnance corps the evidence goes mainly to show that it should be kept a separate branch of staff as at present. A suggestion is made that there should be three additional staff officers at Army Headquarters, or with the Secretary of War, including the present Inspector, a chief of cavalry and a chief of infantry, whose specialties shall be to look after the interests of each particular arm, whose knowledge and skill would be of importance to the Chief of Ordnance authority would give character to his declarations upon the subject intrusted to his care.

The consolidation of the Inspector General's with the Adjutant General's Department, though advocated by few, meets with general disfavor. The independence of the Inspector's from all branches of the line and staff can only be secured by complete separation from them. The duties of the Adjutant General confine that officer to his post, those of the Inspector carry him over a wide field, and lead him to a thorough knowledge of the entire administration of army affairs. A sufficient reason for keeping these departments separate is found in the fact that the Inspector's Department is quite small, and that the Adjutant General's Department should be inspected by a separate and independent one.

The Medical Department and Bureau of Military Justice, being professional and scientific specialties of the highest order, are removed from all questions of consolidation with any other branches of the staff.

In view of these reflections, says the report, and of the testimony adduced from the most respectable and high authority, it is safe to conclude that the consolidation of any one of the different staff corps and departments with another is inexpedient. Whatever might be claimed in theory in time of peace, would possibly and probably be lost in war, when a divided responsibility, as at present, would become necessary and might devolve upon inexperienced hands.

The committee made inquiry into the subject of the permanency of the staff, the continuing of officers, and specialties of the service, and their efficiency and ability in consequence of such limitation of their duties. Upon this question there was a variety of opinion among officers.

As to the question whether there should be a permanent staff, there was no doubt. But as to the proportion of it should be permanent, and what detailed, there is great diversity. Some would cut down the present number of staff officers largely, leaving but a few at the head of each branch; others would fix the number, and fill up all vacancies permanently, from the lowest to the highest. Others occupy an intermediate position, and would leave the lower portion of each branch vacant, to be filled by detail from the line, as a school, and preparation for the more responsible duties of the higher ranks of the staff or line, as future emergencies may require.

The testimony is concurrent that the knowledge and experience gained by the performance of staff duties is the greatest value; that the officer has been fortunate who in his earlier career may have by practice acquired a complete knowledge of the duties of the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and that Inspector's duties, each and all so necessary to daily efficiency in the service, whether in the camp or field. And if he can add to them any practice in the Ordnance and Engineer Corps, he may be safely said to combine in his experience the highest preparation for the great soldier. It would seem that, with capable heads to each branch of the staff, and an experienced corps of officers to aid him, that no possible detriment could occur from a system of details from the officers of the line. In the volunteer service a system of details was absolutely essential and worked well. If the detail for staff duties was made after a thorough examination and as a reward of meritorious service, competition would furnish capable and qualified officers for all the vacancies that could occur.

The committee in view of these considerations deem it advisable to provide that an opportunity shall be afforded for as many officers as possible to be put on staff duty. To do this present vacancies should be kept open, and if possible, others created; this can be done by promotion in the higher grades of the staff without the creation of additional officers, there being already quite a number of vacancies in the lower grades of the staff. To secure competent officers competitive examinations should be established, and in order that as large a number of line officers as possible shall become acquainted with staff duties a limited period should be fixed for continuance upon them. The Medical Department and Bureau of Military Justice, however, it is thought ought not to be included in these provisions and vacancies in the Medical Department now occupied by a large number of contract surgeons ought to be filled up by regular appointments. The importance of having a chief of the various arms of the service, it is believed, will greatly add to the efficiency of the army.

The report of the committee is followed by a bill in some measure embodying the foregoing suggestions.

Visitors to the National capital, both of our own countrymen and from abroad, have got failed to visit the ungainly and uninteresting building known as the "White House." Those familiar with the internal arrangement of this structure and the uses to which its limited number of apartments are put, can appreciate the necessity of the movement now on foot to remedy the great need of a suitably commodious Executive Mansion. The accommodations for the domestic uses of the President's family are not equal to those in the residence of any gentleman of means in any of our cities. In the basement are the kitchens, wash rooms, servants' quarters and cellars. On the ground floor are six principal rooms and the vestibule Of these the east room, the red, blue, and green parlors, and state and dining room are for the use of the public. The only strictly private room, therefore, is the family dining room. In receiving private friends, the President, his wife or daughter use the blue parlor. The east room is spacious, but in other respects the ground floor is much encroached upon by the vestibule and a wide hall extending the length of the entire building from the east room to the conservatory on the west. All the rooms except the east room are small and entirely unsuited to the official purposes for which they are used. On the second floor the entire eastern portion of the building, at least two-thirds, is occupied for public purposes, the Cabinet room, which the President uses as an office, the ante room, the Secretary's room, the clerk's room, and the mail room. In the western end of the building is the library, the President's sleeping apartment and two other bed rooms. This is the extent of the household accommodations provided by the Chief Magistrate of this great republic of forty millions of human beings. One small parlor, one dining room, one library and three bed rooms, and an immense amount of basement and cellar room. The rest of the building is public. It may even be added that the ladies of the President's family have not a private means of exit from the building, but are compelled to use the main door where there is a constant passing in and out of officials, office hunters and visitors, the last are certainly the least objectionable.

In addition to the lack of suitable room for family uses, the building has become extremely unhealthy at all seasons, in winter owing to defective heating apparatus, and in summer from want of proper ventilation. The location itself, at certain times, is overspread with the miasmatic vapors from the mud flats of the Potomac, which exert an injurious influence upon the occupants of the mansion. Those on duty during the summer months, invariably suffer from fever, and of the servants, three have died within a short time, of pulmonary diseases, brought on by being compelled to occupy damp apartments in the basement.

It is therefore a matter of considerable encouragement to all who take an interest in having the Chief Magistrate as comfortable in his household accommodations, as any of his fellow-citizens, to know that Congress has taken the subject in hand and seems to realize the need of an Executive Mansion equal to the public and private necessities of the occupant. Some days ago the improvement was opened by the adoption in the House of Representatives of a resolution to inquire into the condition of the Executive Mansion. The committee appointed for that purpose, has since, after due examination, that the building was not suitable as a private residence for the President, though it might be used as offices for the Executive. Mr. Alexander Bell Babcock, Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, made an official report, in which he pointed out the defects of the present building, in construction and interior arrangements. Yesterday the subject was taken up by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and it was agreed to recommend the appointment of a commission to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General, and the respective Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, whose duty it shall be to consider the whole question of building and location, and report to Congress next session.

K.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1873.

THE POMEROY CASE.

The Pomeroy Committee met this morning. Mr. Simpson announced that witnesses expected had not arrived and asked the committee to adjourn until Monday, when he would put in all the evidence. Mr. Horton asked leave to summon other witnesses from Kansas, and read a letter from T. J. Doan, of Atcheson, stating that Rason, member of the Legislature will be on hand to testify that he had been offered $2,000 to vote for Pomeroy, had three times offered to sell him (Doan) his vote for $1,000, he informed Pomeroy of Rason's offer but Pomeroy refused to pay any money for his vote. Mr. Pomeroy then said it would be highly necessary for defense to summon the parties Mr. Horton wished to appear. Adjourned till Monday.

THE PRESIDENT DEFERS HIS PROPOSED SOUTHERN TOUR.

There was a long and earnest Cabinet consultation to-day, the principal subject of discussion being the condition of public business. At the end of the conversation the President announced that he had definitely abandoned the idea of his contemplated visit to the South. The conditions of the business now pressing for action by the incoming administration will be such as to require its presence and that of the Cabinet in Washington. For these reasons he will not visit the Southern States in March, as he had intended, if public service would admit it.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It is also learned that there was some discussion in the Cabinet on the question of calling an extra session of the next Congress, but there were no intimations that such call would be made, though the new Senate will be called to meet in extraordinary session on the 4th of March, and the proclamation will be issued probably to-day. It is supposed to be decided by all the prominent officers of the government here that the public business before Congress, that is appropriation bills, which at present must be passed, can be completed before the 4th of March, and that there will be no need of the called session of both Houses. There will be several very important matters for the consideration of the Senate, however, during the extra session.

The President-to-day resplited until March 28th ex-Policeman O'Brien, sentenced to be executed on the 28th of this month.

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

The House Committee on Judiciary have not yet met to consider whether there is sufficient cause from the evidence before the Poland Committee to prefer articles of impeachment against any of the officers. According to report the committee, with one or two exceptions, will report adversely to any such proceedings.

Attempted Bank Robbery at Hyde Park.

SCRANTON, Pa., February 21.—Burglars broke into Hyde Park bank during last night. The vault was forced open and an unsuccessful attempt made to blow open the safe.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A serious fire occurred at Bridgeport, Connecticut, yesterday, destroying a block of thirteen first-class houses, involving a loss of $300,000. A rain and snow storm aggravated the situation.

The

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

We invite the particular attention of readers to the communication in to-day's issue, on Steam-boiler Explosions. The author of the paper is a scientific gentleman, who has paid great attention to the subject, and who states his views with noteworthy clearness and force.

The campaign in New Hampshire, notwithstanding that they are within two or three weeks of the election, is reported to be very dull. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Weston, was elected in 1871 by a majority of 808; but the next year the Republicans elected Straw, the present incumbent and nominee, by a majority of 2,107, and in November last President Grant carried the State by a majority of 5,745. The Democrats and Liberals will act together in some of the Congressional Districts, but it does not anpear that they have agreed to do so on the State ticket. They seem, upon the whole, to have reached the conclusion that there is no use in trying for success, and to have wearily withdrawn from political discussion. Quiet as the campaign is, all the indications presage another Republican victory.

We yesterday made some reference to what was being done in the cities of Philadelphia and Louisville concerning the breaking up of gambling establishments and the punishment of their proprietors and habitues. A similar crusade against these dens of evil is being vigorously waged in Massachusetts. Every gambling house in Boston has been closed, and in a number of instances the former proprietors have gone into better business: the various resorts where gambling has ceased being still kept under close surveillance. Nor is the movement confined to that city, but extends throughout the State. In some other parts of the country beside those named, effective uprisings against this pestiferous fraternity are also taking place, with excellent results to the communities in which they occur. It is to be hoped the healthy contagion may presently extend to our own city.

To-day is the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of Washington. The founder of a free government should, at least, once a year, find remembrance among the people who owe so much to his patriotism and love of liberty. In all the history of the world there is hardly any nobler example of public trust and personal restraint. Much rhodomontade and many platitudes have doubtless been uttered concerning him, but the fact that he has become an indestructible moral force in the universe cannot be gainsaid. And herein lies the true valued of all heroes. Necessarily limited and local during life, after death their spirits are diffused throughout the world. Thermopylæ had something to do with Lexington; Marathon and Bunker Hill are of kin: the revered ashes at Mount Vernon are potent in the palaces of Kings. The memory of the Father of his Country should be forever gratefully preserved.

The Connecticut campaign has fairly opened, the Democracy having on Wednesday nominated Hon. C. R. Ingersoll for Governor, against Hon. Henry P. Haven, the Republican nominee. Some dissatisfaction was at first expressed with the latter nomination by a portion of the Republican party, but that has since died out, and a healthy feeling of unity and co-operation pervades almost the entire organization. It is said that there is not a paper in the State which has been working steadily in harmony with the Republican party for the past year but gives an earnest and hearty support to the nominees of the Convention, while a number of non-partisan journals are enthusiastic in commendation of the ticket. The platform is strong, and the nominees are conceded by the opposition to be men of sterling unobtainable character and marked ability. With anything like proper exertions, the Republicans of Connecticut can elect their candidates by a considerably increased majority over their vote of last year.

Quite a severe annexation fever has lately broken out in some of the States of the Union. The people of the valley of Virginia are holding meetings to discuss the proposed annexation of the Old Dominion to West Virginia; the contemplated change of boundaries making the Blue Ridge the dividing line between the two Virginias; while part of South Carolina is anxious to be annexed to Georgia, perhaps from curiosity to find out whether any local government can be worse than that of the Palmetto State. Alabama, too, wishes to acquire West Florida, on the ground that the control by the former State "of the terminus and the entire line of the railway communications which are destined to transport so large a proportion of the products of her industry, is of the highest importance, in the presentation of a certain and constant line of transportation so essential to the development and prosperity of commerce," whatever that vague but ambitious statement may mean. Quite a formidable movement has also for some time been afoot among the people of East Tennessee looking to the formation of a new State composed of the contiguous border counties of Tennessee and North Carolina. Whether anything beyond mere agitation will ever come of these various propositions, remains to be seen. Probably there will not.

The latest advices from England state that the people are terribly alarmed with regard to the threatened coal famine. Coal which a year ago was selling at twenty-eight shillings a ton has since advanced to fifty shillings, and worst of the matter is that no one can tell where the rise in the prices will stop. There is no accumulated stock of coal of any amount anywhere above ground in England. The poor, who buy, not in tons, but in half hundred weights and smaller quantities, suffer terribly. Of coal actually known to exist in Great Britain there is not more than 90,000,000,000 of tons, or thereabouts: and, while the annual consumption is 110,000,000 or 115,000,000 tons, the cost of working coal is continually increasing, partly in consequence of physical reasons, and partly in consequence of moral causes. On the one hand the seams to be worked are at a greater depth and less accessible than formerly, and on the other hand the hewers of coal demand higher wages, and do all they can to limit the out-put of coal. Perhaps, to some extent, the coal owners are also anxious to limit production. Absolute exhaustion is doubtless a long way off, and before that comes to pass some substitute will in all probability have been invented. Still it is plain that the coal question is becoming a very serious one, and that the permanent value of the article is bound to be greatly increased as compared with a few years ago. But England's extremity in this matter is our opportunity, and this will doubtless be promptly seized and profitably employed.

Hardly any stronger or more satisfactory testimony in favor of the new civil service rules has been given than that of General Leggett, Superintendent of the Patent Office. He confesses that at first he did not expect much advantage to result from their application, but was resolved that the experiment should be fairly tried. He therefore allowed the examinations to take their course without interference on his part, in behalf of any candidate or for any other end. The result has far surpassed his expectations. The prospect of an examination has stimulated those already employed in the office to study and improve their qualifications for the performance of their duties, and the new system has introduced into the service of the department a class of intelligent, vigorous and enterprising young men, who could hardly have been secured in any other way.

This is precisely the result which has been effected in other countries by the same method, and which has been confidently expected in this country from the beginning of the discussion by the friends of reform. Let the experiment be fairly tried, and among intelligent people who really desire to see the government furnished with a competent civil service there will not long continue much controversy on the subject. It is not denied that difficulties lie in the way of the reform proposed and initiated. Some of these difficulties have always been foreseen, and some of them will be brought to light in the development of the new system. Some of them will be found peculiar to this country and its form of government. But patience and a sincere purpose to succeed, will finally either avoid or counteract them all, when most of the really well informed and patriotic opponents of the reform will wonder at their former hostility.

If being strangled with one's own logic were fatal, the free traders of this country would have been killed off long ago. In an article on the woolen manufactures of the United States, one of the ablest of all the journals devoted to the advocacy of free trade concedes it to be "an undeniable fact" that, in many of the most important specialties of woolen manufactures, our own skill has proved altogether superior to the best foreign. This is true. In the whole range of fancy cassimeres, including the mixed goods of silk and wool, in style, taste, perfection of manufacture, and strength of material, we excel the English, and nearly equal the productions of France. The same may be said of the whole range of flannels, colored and plain; while in all the grades of woolen shawls which can be fabricated of American wool, we successfully vie in quality of fabric and cheapness of price with the Scotch, who are confessedly at the head of this branch of manufacture. In the class of all-wool goods of light weight, also, made in all varieties of colors, the fabrics are now sold in this country cheaper than any similar goods are sold in Europe; and this, notwithstanding the difference, so far as the price of labor is concerned, in favor of foreign manufacture. Now, then, the question remains as to what would have been our progress in this important manufacturing interest; our advance in technical methods and theories, and their practical application; our introduction of finer economies, and our growing ability to compete with the best productions of European industry—except for the operation of that protective policy which journals of the class in question have so long and zealously labored to overthrow? When this country invested in protection, it invested in a capital which has paid and promises to continue to pay better than anything else, and it will be a good day when these papers grow to understand the fact.

LAWYERS AND THE PRESS.

Every reader of American history is familiar with the important part performed by the legal profession in the controversy which led to the Declaration of Independence and in the formation of the government which took the place of the old. At the time the fact was the subject of frequent comment in England, even in Parliament, and in this country it was so well understood by intelligent people of all classes as to gain for the profession a degree of respect and prestige which it has never wholly lost. In spite of the deplorable deterioration and degradation brought upon the Bar in some States, and, indeed, in some portions of nearly all the States, by laxity in establishing and insisting upon terms of admission to its membership, lawyers are still, to a great extent, the guides and instructors of the people in political subjects. How far their influence upon our political life is favorable, and what perils may be involved in its increase or continuance, would be fair subjects for inquiry and discussion, about which, however, for the present, at least, we have nothing to say. The reality of their influence in American history is a fact which will be questioned by no observer who examines the lists of successive Congresses, State Legislatures, Conventions for framing or reforming State Constitutions, etc. In comparing the influence of the profession upon public sentiment, especially political sentiment at the present time, with their influence formerly, perhaps the most obvious difference is the less pronounced literary activity of the lawyers of to-day. In the early days of free America, and far on into the current century, a large proportion of the political discussion in the newspapers, chiefly of the hebdomadal class, appears to have been furnished by members of the legal profession, more or less busy with briefs and indictments. And especially youthful members of the bar, waiting for business, used in those days, in country towns and cities, to use the nearest newspaper as an instrument through which at once to instruct the public and to prove their own mastery of living topics. Their fictitious or assumed names, such as Aristides, Aristarchus, Flaccus, Publius, Publicola, etc., often furnished endless subjects of excited conjecture to curious and admiring readers. It is possible that some very young citizens of to-day may not know that that great and immortal work, the Federalist, originally appeared in the form of contributions in New York newspapers.

We do not mean to say that the custom has wholly ceased; on the contrary, some of the best and most effective writing of the times is furnished to newspapers by lawyers in good practice; but for whatever reason neither old nor young members of the profession so habitually or frequently as in old times seek to influence public opinion through the press. As one possible reason for the change may be suggested the elevation of journalism itself into a distinct and recognized profession, with its becoming self assertion and dislike of intruders from other walks. But the explanation seems hardly satisfactory, in connection with the following statement, which we take from the *History of European Morals*:

> A most momentous intellectual revolution is at present (1869) taking place in England. The ascendancy in literary and philosophical questions which belonged to the writers of books is manifestly passing in a very great degree, to weekly and even daily papers, which have long been supreme in politics, and have begun within the last ten years systematically to treat ethical and philosophical questions. From their immense circulation, their incontestable ability and the power they possess of constantly reiterating their distinctive doctrines, from the impatience, too, of long and elaborate writings, which newspapers generate in the public, it has come to pass that these periodicals exercise probably a greater influence than any other productions of the day, in governing the ways of thinking of ordinary educated Englishmen. The many consequences, good and evil, of this change it will be the duty of future literary historians to trace, but there is one which, I think, much felt in the sphere of ethics. An important effect of these journals has been to evoke a very large amount of literary talent in the lawyer class. Men whose professional duties would render it impossible for them to write long books, are quite capable of treating philosophical subjects in the form of short essays, and have in fact become the chief writers in these periodicals. There has never, I think, before been a time when lawyers occupied such an important literary position as at present, or when legal ways of thinking had so great an influence over English philosophy, etc.

It is certainly rather remarkable that the members of the American bar, living in a country in which popular opinion is commonly supposed to be literally omnipotent, should comparatively disregard and neglect so effectual an agency of popular influence and guidance, thus not only falling below the standard of literary activity set by their predecessors of the profession, but falling behind their English and monarchical contemporaries.

PIG IRON MANUFACTURE.

The American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Wednesday last, representing the iron industry of nearly every section of the country. The Association was organized about a year ago, the last meeting having been held at the Monongahela House, in this city. Mr. A. B. Stone, of Ohio, President of the Association, read an address, in which he referred to the fact that this is the first general association of pig iron makers ever formed in this country, and that consequently the labor of inducing iron masters to join it, and of gathering statistics of the number, location and production of the furnaces, has been arduous. Several iron masters stood aloof for fear the organization would fail, while others dreaded an exposure of their business affairs. These fears were alike groundless, and the President hoped that the Association would be made such a source and medium of information among its members that no iron master could afford to remain outside of it.

Mr. Dunlap, the Secretary, read an interesting statistical report, from which it appears that the total production of pig iron in the United States, during 1872, was about 2,-868,250 tons, or an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the production of 1871. The reports are not all in, but the aggregate will not vary much from that above given. The amount is divided as follows: Anthracite iron, 1,197,250 tons, raw bituminous coal and coke iron, 712,500 tons; and charcoal iron, 478,500 tons. The total production of the State of Missouri, for 1872, was 126,713 tons, or an increase of about fifty per cent. There is a large increase in the production in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, in which States a number of new furnaces are being built. The increase in the number of blast furnaces, for 1872, far surpasses that of any previous year—the number built or begun being 109. The number actually determined upon for 1873 is 39. At a moderate estimate this increased capacity would add 327,000 tons to the product of last year, and fears have been expressed that the market may be overstocked. To quiet apprehension as to a surplus production, the fact is cited that no less than fifty new rolling mills have been built or begun, and that fully thirty per cent. has been added to the former puddling capacity of existing mills. The statistics of consumption show that the pig metal supply is yet far behind the demand.

In the increase in productive capacity, Pennsylvania leads all other States, showing forty-eight new furnaces built and eleven projected, and fifteen rolling mills built and five projected during the year, making a total of seventy-nine new works. Ohio ranks next in this respect, thirteen furnaces having been built and six projected, and seven rolling mills built and four projected, making thirty in all. The total of new furnaces built was one hundred and nine; projected, thirty-nine; new mills, thirty-eight; projected, eleven—total, one hundred and ninety-nine.

The total iron imports, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were 1,254,618 tons, against 992,356 tons in 1871. The value for 1872 was $33,842,458, and for 1871, $29,456,033. The increase in pig iron imports was 77,717 tons. The value of increase was $2,095,828. In rails there was a decrease of 40,653 tons, and of value, $1,583,356. The totals show an increase for 1872 of 202,202 tons, and of value of $4,586,423.

The exports from Great Britain to the United States, during 1872, were 576,694 tons, against 818,852 tons in 1871. The total value of our iron imports for 1872, from Great Britain, may be computed at $49,929,736 12, currency, against $30,866,021 96 in 1871; an increase in value of $19,063,714 16, although a decrease in quantity of 42,248 tons—than which nothing more clearly indicates the advance in values during the two years.

The statistics laid before the Association are full of encouragement for the future, showing that the entire iron industry is healthy and vigorous, and indicating the wisdom of the government in its protection.

A German paper of New Orleans directs attention to the fact that the North German Lloyd, known as one of the richest shipping companies in the world, which has lately raised its capital to the enormous sum of three hundred millions, is at present engaged in negotiations with the government of Costa Rica concerning the establishment of a steamship line from New Orleans, by way of Havana, to Port Limon. The prospect is that the negotiations will succeed in their object. As soon as this line shall have been established, the German Lloyd purpose, it is said, to establish a corresponding steamship line in the Pacific ocean, by which the German steamers now plying between Bremen and New Orleans shall be brought into regular connection with all the important places in Central and South America. In other words, New Orleans through German enterprise and capital, will become a great center of steam commerce.

In illustration of the importance of this new line the fact is mentioned that the export trade of the State of Costa Rica, amounting a few years ago to only a few hundred thousand dollars, has increased within ten years to the sum of six millions, and that all the States of Central America have prospered in like manner. Mr. Meiggs, an American, is engaged in constructing a railroad from San Jose, in Costa Rica, to Port Limon, on the gulf, and before the end of the present year he hopes to place it in connection with Punta Arenas, on the Pacific coast. And most important of all, should Mr. Meiggs accomplish the work he proposes, it is expected to deal a fatal blow to the supremacy of the Panama route, as both tourists and merchants would naturally prefer for travel and transportation the route across Costa Rica to the toilsome and disagreeable route across the Isthmus. The importance of this German Lloyd enterprise, though not destroyed, seems perhaps somewhat diminished in view of the speedy construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Little Sanctuary is the title of a volume of religious meditations, by Alexander Raleigh, D. D., already known to many readers as the author of *Quiet Resting Places* and other works. The book is thoroughly earnest and yet liberal in spirit, and abounds in fine thoughts expressed oftentimes with an elegant simplicity not wholly characteristic of devotional literature. Dodd & Mead, New York. R. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

The Rev. Dr. Havergal is somewhat known in the United States, and much better known in Great Britain, as the author of a vast number of hymns, anthems, and psalms; and Dr. Havergal's daughter, Frances Ridley Havergal, has lately published, with a dedication to her father's memory, a little volume of poems, entitled, and far on into the current century, important religious denomination in this country there are many persons to whom the paternity of the authoress may serve to introduce, if not recommend her volume, and for this reason we have mentioned the fact. Though certainly not taking a very high rank among the poets, Miss Havergal has written some very agreeable verses, and independently of their poetical merits, the glow of religious feeling, by which many of them are animated, will secure for them interested readers. De Witt C. Lent & Co, J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

No inconsiderable portion of whatever reputation as a statesman and thinker Mr. Charles R. Buckalew enjoys is the result of his efforts in favor of a reform of our electoral or representative system. His position as a Senator of the United States gave a certain importance to his opinions and acts, and he was one of the first active politicians in this country to take up, investigate and agitate the so called reform referred to—a reform which under the name of minority representation, representation of minorities, cumulative voting, etc., has for many years been a subject of earnest consideration and lively discussion in England. *Proportional Representation, or the Representation of successive majorities in Federal, State, Municipal, Corporate and Primary Elections* is the title of a volume lately published, which contains the fruits of Mr. Buckalew's studies on this important subject. It affords satisfactory evidence that Mr. Buckalew has not only made himself familiar with the most important publications, English and American, relating to the topic, but patiently endeavored to adapt foreign views and abstract speculations to American conditions and actual use. This volume is, however, not a new work on the subject to which it relates; it is a mere collection of those speeches, letters, reports, etc., in which, from time to time, during the last six or seven years the author has labored in the cause of electoral reform. And it is no disparagement of Mr. Buckalew to say that the subject might have been presented with greater clearness and force in a volume of one-half the size. Some of the speeches herein republished seem to have been never written until written out by the reporter, and the editor tells us that the haste with which the volume was put to press precluded careful revision, and a correction of errors and slips unavoidable in oral discourse. In discourses thus prepared, defective statements and needless repetitions necessarily abound. As no reason is given or can be imagined why the volume was put to press in such extreme haste, sensible people will probably for the most part regard it with a certain prejudice on account of defects and faults which should have been removed. And yet any reader especially interested in the subject, and able to disregard form in the pursuit of substance, may find some important suggestions and not a little solid discussion in this collection of speeches. James Cambell & Son, Philadelphia. James B. Dodge, 80 Fifth avenue.

Mr. Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" has been quickly followed by *The End of the World*. It is a "love story," the plot of which is somewhat complicated with, and unfolded by, the aid of the famous Millerite excitement concerning the catastrophe mentioned on the title page. Like the Hoosier Schoolmaster, it portrays in strong and striking colors the people and their manners of the early West, the West as it was thirty years ago, before the days of the railroad and the telegraph. The pictures are realistic in a high degree, and therefore valuable as a contribution to the history of social progress in the United States. Of the story more need not be said than that its success has already proved its power to interest the reader. Orange, Judd & Co., New York. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

PERSONAL.

A wandering "jour" tailor in Germany claims the title of Prince Joseph Eugene Napoleon Bonaparte, as the son of the Duke of Reichstadt and a Hungarian countess, who were secretly married. He is known as Carl Gustave Ludwig, and states that his mother was induced by Prince Metternich to apprentice him when quite young, to a tailor in Wurzen named Ludwig, as a means of getting rid of him, and in order to facilitate her second marriage in Saxony. The tailor is said to bear a striking resemblance to the "Little Corporal."

Chief Justice Chase is fitting up for a permanent residence a country seat which he has purchased near Washington.

A Liverpool journal says that among the late Dr. Lushington's papers is a minute history of the quarrel between Lord and Lady Byron. While the greater portion of the interesting narrative is not to be given to the public during the present century, that part of it which has reference to Mrs. Stowe's notorious statement will be published immediately. Whatever Dr. Lushington may have left on the subject will be authoritative. He was the confidential adviser of Lady Byron, as he was of most of the noble families of England, on questions of matrimonial infelicity.

A strange story is told in Boston concerning a secret marriage. A young man died at the North end, recently, at the residence of his mother, who had been married eight years, and during this time had never passed two successive nights from his home. The first intimation the mother received of the marriage was the appearance of a young woman for whom he had frequently professed an attachment, who proved that for eight years she had been her son's wife. There appears to have been no sound reason for this concealment, and the affair will doubtless remain in mystery, unless the just discovered wife wishes to divulge.

Mr. Carlyle has appointed Mr. Froude his literary executor.

There is a document on exhibition in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, which is of some historical interest. It dates from the Black Hawk war of 1832, and is as order from the Brigade Inspector to supply "Capt. Abram Lincoln's company" with thirty guns. A receipt for the arms is appended, signed by Abram Lincoln. The question, therefore, arises, "Was Lincoln's name originally Abram or Abraham? or was it Abram at first, and Abraham afterward?"

Professor Tyndall is about to become a member of the church of which Mr. Moncure Conway is the pastor. Since Mr. Martineau's retirement from the pulpit of Little Portland Street Chapel many of the scientists who used to worship under him have betaken themselves to Mr. Conway.

There is actually a revival of the story that a lady cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson was the author of Will Carlton's poems, and that she is about to publish them in book form with the story of her literary wrongs.

The plan of erecting a printers' statue of Horace Greeley, to be cast in type metal from printing offices in various parts of the country, seems sure of success, and the committee invite proposals for the model. Somebody makes the sensible suggestion that the statue represent Mr. Greeley as a journeyman printer working at the case, which would certainly be a great deal better than perching him up in some attitude which would make him look as if he never did a thing in the world.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wanted.

God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men who in the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking,
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For, while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds—
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps.
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

Texas papers say that more cattle have perished in that State this winter by cold and starvation than in any former equal duration of cold weather.

A company has been organized at San Francisco, with a capital stock of $100,000, for the publication of a newspaper, to be called the *Wine Dealers' Gazette*.

Chicago expects to have a hotel capacity of 5,272 rooms when its forty-one hotels are all completed. Before the fire it had thirty hotels, containing 2,965 rooms.

South Bend, Ind., has the largest wagon factory in the world. Five million dollars' worth of wheeled vehicles were made in that town last year.

Most of the agricultural land of the Territory of Arizona is capable of producing two crops a year, and every kind of a crop. Grass grows everywhere, save upon a few pent up deserts in Southern Arizona.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided, in a test case, that a city has no right to sell its own property for taxes.

A ninety-mile walk on snow shoes was recently accomplished by a woman in Michigan.

It is said that large numbers of the people of the lower classes who, within the past year, have left North and South Carolina and Georgia for Texas and other Southwestern States, are returning, and more would return if they had the means. Their hopes of finding better homes in a more productive country have not been realized.

The acquisition of the railways by the State is beginning to seriously enlist the attention of the English government. One of the Cabinet Ministers, in connection with railroad experts, is investigating the subject with the view of settling upon time and terms of purchase.

Galveston, Texas, imagines it has had "intensely cold weather," because the mercury there has been at twenty-two degrees above zero; and, owing to this startling state of affairs, the drunks and other lesser criminals were released from jail to prevent their suffering from the cold.

California is talking of retaining, for grazing and agricultural purposes, the 200,000 acres or more of marsh land that border the bays of San Francisco and San Pablo.

The Boston *Journal* is confident that the idea that household work is thought degrading in the United States, in any general sense, or to any exceptional degree, as compared with other countries, is utterly absurd, and that, as a whole, the women of America stand at the very head of the household workers of the world.

An effort is being made in New York to establish a college for nurses, or a school where training can be given in all the details of waiting upon the sick and wounded. Such schools as this proposed exist in England and France, and there is need of them in large cities of the United States.

The Boston and Providence Railroad has initiated a movement toward a better railroad service, by issuing a circular to its engineers and conductors, promising an increase of pay for each five years of "continuous and satisfactory service."

The Remington steam street car has been successfully tried in Louisville. It ran up grade and down grade, and made its stops and starts satisfactorily, with thirty-five passengers aboard.

An Illinois mechanic has invented a steam painting machine, that for plain painting is said to work well.

American girls need not be ashamed of themselves as long as such advertisements as this appear in the London *Lancet*: "Wanted—A respectable and responsible female attendant for a young lady addicted to intemperance."

The Virginia Legislature is discussing the oyster bill. It is said to be the most profitable business in the State. Heretofore, those engaged in it have been taxed $1 50 per ton, in the shell. The new bill taxes them fifty cents per bushel, which is the reason of the strenuous opposition to it.

Another shrewd look ahead. A railway battalion organized for the service and works of the railways in time of war, has been added to the German army.

Oldest inhabitants say that not since these forty years has New York seen such a severe winter as the present.

A case is now before the courts in Indiana involving the question of paying teachers for holidays. It is to be made a test case and carried up to the Supreme Court.

It is a noticeable fact that there has not been a single strict party vote in either branch of Congress during the present session. Nor is there any probability that any measure which will involve a partisan division will be brought up during the present Congress.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co., PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, H. SPARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TYBS

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell and Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nansan Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS,
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JOHN BIGGERT & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN BIGGERT retiring.
The accounts of the late firm will be settled by F. C. BIGGERT, who will continue the business at 116 Market street.
JOHN BIGGERT,
F. C. BIGGERT.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1873.

CARD.
F. C. Biggert,
(Successor to John Biggert & Son.)
DEALER IN
WEED SEWING MACHINES,
General Agent for Western Pennsylvania,
116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
REMOVED.
GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
New, Large and Elegant Four-Story IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,
No. 253 LIBERTY STREET,
Five Doors from Head of Wood Street.
And are now receiving one of the Largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST EASTERN RATES.
JOHN P. DEAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE.
A LARGE STOCK
English Cutlery,
AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.
81 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
J. M. Montgomery, W. T. Chaffey, J. S. Patterson.
MONTGOMERY, CHAFFEY & PATTERSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TEAS!
No. 264 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
To Manufacturers.
To Parties Contemplating the Erection of
Rolling Mills, Furnaces, Glass Houses,
OR ANY
Manufacturing Establishment
A very desirable Site, with over 3,000 feet of River Front, and on the West Penn Railroad, near the city, is offered to any party who will erect a Manufactory of fair proportions thereon, upon the most liberal terms. To the proper parties it would be donated, and this Company would otherwise extend substantial aid. For further information, address
Improvement Trust Co.,
No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
TYBS
FOR SALE,
5,000 Perch First Quality
Rough Building Stone,
All sizes, ready quarried, and for sale at 50 cents a perch, delivered at the quarry on the West Penn Railroad, twenty-five miles from the city.
Can be shipped by Rail or River. For particulars apply at 26 WOOD STREET, where specimens can be seen.
TYBS Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKee, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
At all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK ALPACAS
Extra good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.
WHITE ALPACAS
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.
BLACK SILKS.
We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, which is for range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.
Also, New Styles and Colorings in
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK MIXED POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIR,
PLAIN ALPACAS AND POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS,
BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE GOODS.
We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own importation, consisting of Swiss makes, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Striped Swiss, Nainsooks, White P. K., Victoria Lawn, &c., &c., to which we invite the attention of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers, as the assortment is very complete, and we guarantee prices as low as any New York quotation.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Ticklings, Furniture Checks, &c., at Low Prices.
We are receiving and opening NEW GOODS every day, thus keeping our Stock always full, fresh and complete.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSALS.
ST. LOUIS
Water Works,
1873.
TO MACHINISTS.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED PROPOSALS FOR
High Service Pumping Engines,
Will be received at the Office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of St. Louis, northwest corner of Eighth and Pine streets, until 12 o'clock noon, of
SATURDAY, March 15th, 1873,
For constructing and building upon and within the foundation walls provided for them, TWO DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, coup ed to one Crank and Fly-wheel.
The Engines to be built of the form and dimensions as shown on the Plans, and described in the Contract and Specifications. The large Steam Cylinders to be 80 INCHES in diameter, and the small ones to be 50 INCHES in diameter.
The Engines and all appurtenances to be complete and ready for use by or before the 15th day of July, 1874.
A statement giving the weight of certain parts of the Machine as calculated by the Constructing Engineer, will be furnished on application to this office.
The amount of security required will be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and upon the award of the Contract, this security may be increased to any amount less than the total amount of contract, if the Board so determine—and the adequacy and sufficiency of the securities offered will be determined by the Board of Water Commissioners.
N. B.—Bidders for this Engine should strictly adhere to all the requirements set forth in the printed proposals attached to the form of Contract and Specifications. The drawings can be examined and the form of Contract and Proposal with Specifications attached, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room No. 2, corner of Eighth and Pine streets, St. Louis, and at the office of Mr. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer, West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, New York.
Also at the same time and place, Proposals will be received from ENGINE BUILDERS, who desire to submit their proposals for a Pumping Machine capable of pumping twenty-four (24) million United States gallons in twenty-four hours. Provided, however, that if the Board shall not approve of the plan, then the bid shall not be considered, and, furthermore, that final decision on any proposal accompanied by the designs of the bidders, even if the price and general plan should be found acceptable by the Board, may be deferred until full Drawings and specifications have been submitted to the Board for approval.
All Proposals, based upon any designs other than the design submitted by the Board, must be accompanied by a Certified Check to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($10,000), as security that the party making the bid will accept and sign the contract if awarded to him (If the bid is accepted, contract will be drawn in accordance with proposal.) Said Check is to be returned to each of the parties bidding, in the event of the contract not being awarded to him, and to the successful bidder after the Contract, with approved security, is du

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of Scotland, Wales, Ireland and England, and AT LOWEST RATES

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in New York Market.

Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privileges a specialty.

Constant communication by telegraph with New York. Full information given at all times. Orders solicited.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 21, 1873.

To-morrow being a legal holiday, no quotations will be given received by wire.

The weekly bank statement is given to day instead as usually on Saturday:

Loans decreased	$4,650,600
Legal tenders, decreased	$1,317,100
Specie, decreased	1,414,199
Loss in reserve	$2,731,200
Deposits decreased	$8,714,709
Circulation, increased	33,300
Loss of liabilities	$8,681,409

It will be seen that the whole statement is made up on declining averages, and the total loss is about $900,000 since last week, when there was a deficit of some twelve hundred thousand dollars.

While this showing is unfavorable for Wall street, it is caused by the Western banks recalling their funds from New York, which works to the advantage of our home markets. Money continues active, but good borrowers have their wants readily supplied by the banks.

—The financial difficulties of some of our manufacturing firms, while a great misfortune to all concerned, will probably be speedily adjusted without any loss to the creditors; the money market will be relieved by the absence of a large borrowing demand, and the rates of interest settle to a lower and more normal standard.

—Our opinions on the expansion of the greenback circulation of government has been so often stated that we need not reiterate them. Yet the argument is not all on one side. We are pointed to the fact that our currency is now less than during the war, and that the business of the country has very largely increased, both by the natural increase at the North and by the whole business of the Southern States. All the South has been supplied with money from that in circulation in the North in 1865, the West has absorbed a large amount, and the Pacific States have adopted, to a great extent, the currency system in place of coin. Referring to this large increase of business transactions, the Boston *Post* says:

> The aggregate loans of the Boston banks now foot up over one hundred and twenty-five and one-half millions ($125,750,000), over fifty millions more than the whole bank loan of the State of Massachusetts in 1864; and about fourteen millions of dollars in excess of the aggregate capital of all the banks of the Commonwealth at that date. In February, 1864, prior to the organization of the first National bank in Boston, under the National Banking act, the loans of the Boston banks averaged about $72,000,000, and the deposits about $40,000,000, while the loans of the banks in the State, on all bases, averaged $75,000,000, with a corresponding deposit of about $13,000,000. It is sometimes said that transactions in local matters do not fully embrace the present large volume of the currency, as the government securities deposited at Washington, by the banks, are retained in active circulation, as before. But do not the banks receive in exchange for their bonds nearly per centum in bills which are used in discounts?

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	60½	Phila. and Erie	27
Reading	57½	Lehigh Navigation	38¾
United Co. of N.J.	120	Pittsburgh 8s	99
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	33	A. V. H. R 7-300	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61	Central Transp'n.	43¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—The pleasant weather of the past few days has "gone back" on us, and to-day it has been snowing, blowing and freezing, interspersed with bright sunshine at intervals. Trade evinces some signs of improvement, though it cannot be termed active. The late "cold snap" will check the advance of fresh eggs another short lease, and as the Lenten season is near a hand, some dealers are disposed to carry their stocks, and will not sell below 25c. The flour market is more active and prices in favor of the buyer. The grain market is weak and it is exceedingly difficult to reach exact quotations. Choice roll butter is in g od demand at 35c.

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates quoted being wholesale, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The market rules stow, the demand being light. A seventy choice arrow will retail $1 50@ 1 75 per b l. Inferior at less.

ALE—Prices have settled down to what they were before the late advance. We quote, per bbl: XX, $8; porter, $9; India ale, $11. Trade active, AWAITING STRIPES—There is an improved demand, with sales at 50@55c per gallon.

BEANS—Trade has an improving tendency. Sales are made at the following figures: Soda ash, common, 4@6¢; refined, 6½@6¾c; pots, 9½@9¾c; bleach, 11c; ground, 5¼@5½c; mantle soda, 4½@5c; black lead, 6c.

BUTTER—Receipts 78 packages. Choice roll is scarce and in large request at 30c; fair to good ranges from 10 to 25c; grease stock, 5@7c; firkin and tub butter is in good demand and prices rule very firm.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, pieces, 1,361; tierces 23. A fair l cal trade demand is reported. Consumers are united in their praise of the excellent quality of the meats now offering, and say the prices at which it is now ress nable, a large trade may be reasonably anticipated during the next fortnight. Sugar-cured hams 13½; sugar-cured shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 6½c; no sides sold; sugar sides for breakfast, canvassed 11½c; plain sides 9¾c; mess pork $18 00; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 9c; half bbls, 9¾c; bucks (5 lbs) pigs feet, $1 75; kits, $2 50; half bbls $4 00.

BROOMS—Sales are many at $2 50@2 75 p bushel. The demand is fairly active.

BIRDSEYE—Market quiet and prices unchanged; sales at 5½@5¾c.

BAKING POWDER—The demand continues active, and sales are reported at the following rates: $2 50 p dozen; ½ lb cans $3 25; ½ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Market dull with sal s at 4@4½c.

CHEESE—Ohio, 13c; New York factory, 13c; New York Goshen, 15c; Ohio do 13½c; Dairy 14½c; Factory, 13c; Sweitzer 14@16c.

CRANBERRIES—Market unchanged, with sales of Sackets and Carey's at $14@15 p bbl; cultivated and common $9@11@12.

CEMENT — Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beaver's hydraulic cement $2 80@2 85; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CARBON OIL—Prices remain *state quo*, and we cannot see how they could well go lower. Sales of car lots at 16¼@16½c. The ordinary advance from stores for small lots.

CURRENT CALL—There is a continued active demand, with sales at $8 00 p case.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples prime stock dry fruit meets with ready sale at the following figures: Peaches, halves, 7½@9c; choice apples 6@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

DOMESTIC HIDES—Rivers are few on the market, and the demand is limited; sales in a small way at 5@5c p lb.

Hides—Prime fresh, warranted, are offered at 25c per dozen, though buyers do not seem disposed to pay more than 20 to 22c.

FLOUR—Receipts during the past twenty-four hours 2,818 barrels. The market is reported with more active to-day. We have, however, no changes to note in prices, merely remarking that prices would seem to be in buyers favor—particularly so with regard to Minnesotas. We quote as follows: Stocks—Plants extra, $12 50; Trow's do, $10 50; Penn Mills, barrels, $9 50; Our Fritz $8 25; Rising Sun $ 25; Barnet, $8 00; Minnesota, Island, $8 25; Iorda beat, $7 75; choice red winter $8 75a 9 75. Oat meal $8. Corn meal scarce at $3 25.

GROCERIES—The rates of the leading staples are unchanged, with a fair trade demand reported. Following are the figures at which sales are made by the leading houses:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 9¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11c; H & E extra C, 11¾c; Phœnix, yellow, 10¾c; Phœnix extra C, 11¾c; Calvert's extra B 11¾c; Calvert's A 12c; crushed 13¼c; powdered 13¼c; granulated 12¾c; coffee loaf 14c; Delaware 11¾; New Orleans 10¼@11c.

Coffees—Fair 20@20½c; good 21¼@22½c; prime 23 @23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 25@25½c; roasted, loose 26½c; in packages, 27c.

Syrups—Common 38@40c; fair 45c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 75c; white drips $1 20.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c p gallon.

Pactic Syrups—72c.

Molasses—Fair 52@55c; Valencies 10½c; Muscatels $3 20; seedless $5 50 p box.

GRAIN—Below we give the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

ELEVATOR.

Wheat, bushels	9,815	Corn, bushels	9,297
Hats, bushels	1,762	Barley, bushels	1,762
Rye, bushels	260		

RAIL AND RIVER.

Wheat, sacks	380	Corn, sacks	708
Oats, sacks	1,337	Barley, sacks	1,140

The stocks of wheat continue light, and the sales are correspondingly restricted. It is the general opinion of those who ought to understand the business, that prices will ere long rule lower. We quote prime white $1 90@1 95; red winter $1 77@1 83. Oats are dull and drooping. We quote sales at 42@43c. The prices for corn are unchanged, with a dull market; sales of shelled, on track, at 46c; free in elevator 50c. Rye dull and nominally unchanged. Barley unchanged and nominally 85@90c for spring; fall 96@98c.

HAY—Market dull—Sales baled on wharf and track at $24@28; wagons $26@30 p ton, as quality.

HONEY—Small sales at 35@40c p lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 p bbl.

HOPS—Market active at 55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not wanted.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 p b; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@72; Jobbing 105, 72½@75c p gallon.

MILK PEAN—Bran sounds $ cwt.; middlings $1 10 @1 25.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c p lb.

ONIONS—Yellow 2½@3; red $4 50@5 00. Stocks light.

POTATOES—Lake Shore peachblows, on track in car lots, 70@75c; from store 80@85c. Ordinary mixed are sold at considerably lower rates.

RAGS—Sales at 2½@3¼c p lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 p bbl; No 2 $1 15.

SAPOLIO—Demand fair at $6 00 p case of 6 doz cakes.

SEEDS—Market firm; clover seed $5 50@5 60; timothy seed $3 60@3 90; flaxseed $1 90 p bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 7½@8c p lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c p gal.

REMARKS.—The weather continues mild and pleasant.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market remains dull, but prices are no lower; it seems to us that prices are low enough in all conscience. Parker's is quoted at $2 Tidal 20. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market appears a shade firmer, more particularly for future delivery. We quote spot 16¼@16½c. Philadelphia delivery—March 19¼c; April 19¼c; May 19¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Dealers report the market steady; country make $1 80@1 90; city make $1 96@2 00. Certain dealers are asking 5c additional.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., February 21.—The *Courier* says: The market is quiet and a shade weaker at all points, and closes dull. Following are the sales:

50 bbls T. P	$2 25
250 bbls T. P	2 25
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 27½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 17½
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 15

ROUSEVILLE, February 21.—Market quiet and unsettled at $2 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 21.—Market dull at $2 25.

TIDIOUTE, February 21.—Market quiet and dull at $2 20@2 21½.

OIL CITY, February 21.—Market dull at $2 40; upper road $2 10; lower road $2 20.

NEW YORK, February 21, closing 20.—Market unchanged. On a large business forward delivery fell d o one-eighth cent, closing with a large decline in March and running up to day at 20c; March April 20¾c. Crude in bulk 9c. Refined offering freely at 20c. Closes 20¾@21c. Sales 7,000 bbls. Philadelphia 19½ active and at 19¾. Boston about 15,000 bbls placed yesterday, last half April delivery at 19¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Market quiet. S. W. 19¼c; crude 8½c.

Following are the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.'s quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their agents:

	Buying.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118½	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115½	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
6-20	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	114¾
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 6s, currency	114¾

—Major T. T. Firth, for so many years Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is about to retire from active business. The Board of Directors, in accepting his resignation, have passed the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Firth as Treasurer of this company, the Board desire to express to him their high appreciation of his services and of the fidelity and ability he has shown in the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties connected with the office which he has filled honorably and creditably for so long a period; also the earnest wish that his health may be strengthened and soon be restored."

Major Firth entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as Secretary in 1848, and as that company continued until the first of January, 1858, when he was elected Treasurer, in place of George W. Cass, deceased, his entire connection with the company covering a period of twenty-five years. His resignation, mainly on account of failing health, was accepted by the Board January 21, to take effect March 1, proximo. As showing the wonderful growth of this company and the steadily increasing business, we may state during the year Mr. Firth was its Treasurer one thousand men were receiving pay through him, whilst in the year just past there were twenty-nine thousand. During the eighteen years since 1855 the estimated averages annual amount of money passing through his hands was $16,500,000. The estimated aggregate amount of disbursements for the same period was $297,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day,

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 22, 1873.

We have to report a continued fair demand for pig iron; the sales have been moderate, as the producers are not willing to sell at the prices that have been ruling the past two months. This is especially the case with the makers of red short irons. They claim that the Lake Superior and Iron Mountain ores from which the red short irons are made, cannot be obtained at prices that would enable them to sell the iron at less than $42@45 p ton.

We note some few sales of red short irons at $43. Other descriptions of iron sold at about the same prices as last week's sales.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons gray red short	$40 00—4 mos
200 tons neutral forge	37 25—cash
200 tons strictly gray forge	43 00—4 mos
200 tons gray red short neutral	40 00—5 mos
120 tons gray forge red short	43 00—6 mos
100 tons strictly gray red short	42 00—4 mos
50 tons white mottled red short	39 00—4 mos
50 tons white & mottled red short	40 00—4 mos

Hanging Rock Charcoal.

200 tons cold blast	$69 50—4 mos
200 tons cold blast	69 00—4 mos
166 tons cold blast	70 00—4 mos
70 tons hot blast	88 00—4 mos

Eastern Charcoal.

40 tons cold blast	$55 00—4 mos
10 tons cold blast, No. 1	60 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

1,000 tons mottled cold short	$37 00—4 mos
200 tons extra neutral forge	40 00—cash
120 tons No. 2 foundry	47 00—4 mos
100 tons hard cold short	38 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry	44 00—4 mos
100 tons extra No. 2 foundry	44 00—4 mos
180 tons No. 1 foundry	47 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 chickies	46 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	42 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	42 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	47 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	42 50—4 mos
100 tons chickies No. 1 foundry at furnace	46 00—6 mos

Blooms.

40 tons charcoal	$105 00—cash.
50 tons charcoal	115 00—cash.
100 tons Maramec	115 00—4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	10	J Kenner, m	1
J W Forrey, m	2	Sheeron (J A) & Co, m	2
Loomis & Cobs d, m	2	Phillips & Co, m	1
Bryce & Co, m	1	Mc Co, coal	1
Fitz Forge & Iron Co, m	1		
Total			33

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	10	Harbaugh, M & Co	1
Graff, B & Co	1	Langley, A & Co, o	4
Total			16

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, G & P, m	1	Wm Smith & Son, m	7
Total			8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Zug & Co, o	1
Lucy Furnace, o	2	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1
Parker, R & Co, o	1	Graff, B & Co, o	1
Reese, G & Co, o	1	Zug & Co, m	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o	2	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Total			20

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	1	J W Peter, m	3
J Reamer, m	2	Caughey & Hallman, m	2
Total			18

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1873.

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Hor's. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Feb. 20	2,900	2,200	5,800	90	
Friday, Feb. 21	1,760	1,800		60	
Total	3,820	3,000	5,800	150	

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been heavy, but consist largely of through stock destined for New York and Philadelphia. The first day the buyers were very bearish, the market had a downward tendency, closing dull at 3c decline. Most of the buyers left for the East yesterday evening. To-day there is still some cattle on sale, but as the number of operators are small there is very little life in the trade. The market this evening closes dull and weak at about the following figures:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, $7a7 10; prime 1,400 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 87; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25a 6 60; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $5 50a5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5a5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 25a4 75; bulls, $2 50a4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs continue light. The market is not active as yesterday. Prices remain unchanged, and will until the runs come heavier. Market closes moderately firm at about the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia $5 65 to $5 75; prime do $5 50 to $5 65; prime Yorkers $5 25 to $5 30.

Sheep.

The run of sheep is fair. The market is unchanged since our last report. The feeling is better than last week, though the trade is far from being satisfactory to western shippers. Following are the figures rul g on the different grades and kinds:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 65 to $6 75; extra 95 lbs fine wool, $6 35 to $6 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 to to $6 25; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $5 85; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50.

SALES.

Following are some sales which should have appeared in our issue of yesterday:

Cattle.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	22,000	5 50	1	1,310	3
20	22,100	5 50	1	1,360	3
14	14,000	5 50	11	13,640	3
5	4,910	4 65	4	4,020	3
5	4,900	4 65	4	3,980	4
19	18,130	5 00	18	16,200	5
3	2,730	3 75	1	1,000	3
26	22,360	4 25	1	1,000	3
20	17,000	4 25	1	1,000	3
19	19,540	5 75	5	5,020	5
20	20,000	4 00	19	17,100	4
on foot		5 00	2	1,960	5
2	1,800	4 50	2	1,860	4
1	1,000	4 50	8	14,310	6
45	8,160	4 85	223	43,840	4
12	9,000	5 00	23	9,830	5
12	11,200	5 00	23	17,760	5
37	28,400	4 85	79	77,460	5
108	20,230	4 85	79	25,780	5
22	8,770	4 90	88	20,820	4
42	114,660	5 00	411	100,460	4
105	19,800	5 50	69	11,080	5
31	5,210	5 50	69	9,520	5
31	11,180	5 25	258	40,360	5
37	7,880	5 50	37	5,180	5
21	5,100	5 50	54	13,120	5

Sheep.

166	12,300	5 50	130	12,950	6
11	per head	4 00	173	17,170	6
24	14,040	6 00	40	4,000	6
60	12,100	5 25	366	37,260	6
60	15,640	5 50	267	27,070	6
127	12,370	4 90	123	12,040	5
101	12,960	6 37	165	per head	6

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 21, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged in demand, and offerings light.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 spring $1 20¾ cash; $1 21¼ seller March; No 3, $1 08¾; rejected 94c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; 31¾@31¾c cash seller February; 31¾@31¾c seller March; 32¼@32¾c seller April. Oats dull and a shade lower 26@26¾c cash; 27@27½c seller April; 30@30½c seller May. Rye quiet and unchanged at 62c. Barley unsettled and lower at 77c cash; 73c seller March.

PROVISIONS—Stronger. Mess pork $13 00, seller March; $13 30, seller April. Lard firmer; sales $7 60, seller March. Green meats steady, with a moderate demand; sales boxed short clear 7c. Hams scarce; 7½c for 20 pounds average. Dressed hogs stronger, saleable at $5 20.

WHISKY—Dull and weak; sales at 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton dull; low middling 18¾c; sales of futures, 4,200 bales; February 20¾@20¾c; March 20¾@20 9-16c; April 20 11-16@20¾c; May 20 11-16@20¾c; June 21¼c; July 21¾c. The receipts 6,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6 00 @6 75; good to choice $7 65@8 40; white wheat extra $7 80@8 50. Rye flour quiet; yellow western $5 30@5 50. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 12,000 bushels; sales, 1,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee $1 66@1 68. Clover seed in fair demand at 9@9¼c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 17,000 bushels; sales, 97,000 bushels; mixed western 65@66c; old afloat 66@66½c; store 67c; new afloat 64c; receipts 47,000 bushels; sales, new mixed western 53@54c; black western 52a 53c. Eggs dull at 22@23c. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 16½@16¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@9c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 70c. Petroleum—Crude 8½c; refined 20c. Provisions—Mess pork firmer at $14 12½@14 25. Beef quiet but unchanged; mess $9 00@11 75; extra $12 00@13 50. Cut meats firm; shoulders 6c. Middles active and firmer; short clear, February and March, 8c; long clear 7½c. Lard firmer; western steam 7 16-16c; kettle 8¼@8 11-16c. Western butter firm at 15@20c. Cheese steady at 12@13c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Flour dull; trifled $5 62½@7 87½c; family $8 00@8 50. Corn mixed yellow and white 56c. Oats qu et at 55c. Bran declined to $1 25. Hay dull; prime $20. Pork quiet at $14 37½@15. Dry salt meats scarce at 6¼@7½@8c. Bacon active at 7¾@7¾@8½@9. Hams 12@12½c. Lard firm; tierce 8¾@9c; kegs 9¾@10c. Whisky scarce; common 74@75c; good common 75@77½c; fair to fully fair 78@80c; choice 82@85c. Coffee quiet and unchanged 20@20c; cistern bottom 20c; fair 20@20c. Sugar 9½@9¾c. Coffee 18@19c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour dull at $7 25@8 50. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower at $1 70@1 73. Corn dull at 39@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 30@30c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs steady at 22c. Provisions dull. Mess pork nominally $13 00. Lard firm and steady at 7¾@8c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 7½c. Hogs active; butchers $5 00@5 15; shippers $4 60a 4 80. Whisky weak at 87c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 21.—Cattle active; there is a good supply and quality superior; the price realized 5¾c; Texans 5½c; extra good mixed 5¾@5¾c; good butchering steers selling price 6@6¼c; which cows $35@50. Sheep and lambs—Market strong and supply equals the demand; average quality below that of last week. He had wool sheep 6¾@6¾c; coarse 5@5¾c; lambs 7a8c. Nothing doing in hogs.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No 2 do $1 21¾. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 32¾c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 26c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1, 68c. Barley quiet and weak; fall No 2, 74c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, Corn nominal. Oats quiet; white 56c. Rye unchanged. Provisions steady; mess pork $14 50. Bacon firm; sales of long clear rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c. Lard quiet at 8¾c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky 91¾c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; No 2 white Michigan $1 55; amber do $1 49½; No 2 red winter $1 70; No 2 do $1 66. Corn dull; high mixed 40@40c. Oats dull; No 1, 39½c. Clover seed $5 15. Dressed hogs $5 25a5 50.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton—Good ordinary 16½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal active at $2 20. Corn dull at 57a58c. Oats—Demand good at 55c. Hay scarce and firm. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—Flour dull; superfine $4 60a5 50. Wheat dull; red $1 99; amber $1 96. Rye 87c. Corn steady; mixed 60c; white 62c. Oats dull; white 42@50c. Petroleum—Crude 14½c; refined 19c. Whisky—Western iron 91c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114¾.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easier, Canada banks having brought their supply into the street, and bankers and brokers are loaning their balances freely. Early in the day call loans were done at 1-16 to 3-32, but soon after two o'clock it fell to 4@5 per cent., with closing loans at 2@4 per cent. Business in produce, stock and gold markets entirely suspended to-morrow. The bank statement showed a great falling in of loans during the week, and loss in reserve, but did not affect the gold and stock markets.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 108¾@ 108¾.

GOLD.

Gold quiet at 114¾@114¾, closing at 114¾@114¾. Loans 3@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $79,000,000. Treasury disbursements $125,000. Customs receipts for the week $2,848,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened 1/8@¼ lower, were quiet and closed firm.

U. S. coup 1881	113¾	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	115¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	115¾	New 5s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State securities dull and unchanged, except Tennessees, which were firmer.

Missouri 6s	94¾	Virginia, old	50
Tennessee, 6s, old	80¾	North Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	80¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	45		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds quiet and steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock market dull the greater part of the day, with bulk of business confined to Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, New York Central, Union Pacific and Wabash. Pacific was heavy and lower, while Erie, Rock Island, Wabash and Union Pacific were strong and higher. The general market, except Pacific, advanced and closed firm. The Western Union transfer books are closed for the annual election in March 5, but it is said there will be no contest for the haulage next year.

Canton	46½	Michigan Central	91
Quicksilver	43¾	do pref.	86
Western U. T. Co	90¾	Panama	135
Adams Express	60	do pf. ferred	74
Wells, Farge & Co	58½	Fort Wayne	93
American Express	60	Chicago & Rock Island	109
U. S. Express	74½	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
North Mail	70½	Lake Shore	95¾
New York Central	103¾	Union Pacific	34¾
Erie	26	Central Pacific	103¾
do preferred	56	Ophion	7¾
Rock Island	112¾	Del. & Lackawanna	102
Northwestern	81	Hartford & Erie	9¾
do preferred	90¾	Bankers' Bills	9¾

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cattle—The 48 cars to-day complete 3,900 head of beeves for the week, against 7,600 head the previous week; this caused a fall in the early part of the week of ½@¾c per lb, but market at ½c above closed off, owners not liking the look; drovers sold at 1,100 lbs 1 cars steers 10¼@ 10¾ per cwt; 74 cattle reached 13¾c.

Sheep—Arrivals 2,100 head, making 16,400 head this week, against 11,300 head last week; this caused rather better rates; 99 lbs, Illinois, 9¼c; a car, 97 lbs, Ohio 8c; a car, 117 lbs, State, 8½c; a car, 92 lbs, Indiana, 8¼c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 20 cars, completing 27,000 head during the week, against 24,000 head last week, 18,300 head western dressed for the week ending today, being the largest for three months; 1,000 head forced to sell at 6¼@6¾c; western dressed 5¾@ 6¼c; a car 154 lbs live hogs, 5¼c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day

THE VERY LATEST.

THE OIL REGIONS.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Business Portion of St. Petersburg Burned.

Over Thirty Buildings Destroyed.

Loss Estimated at $75,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., February 21, 1873.

At half past six this evening a fire broke out in a beer saloon, kept by one Frederick Hepp, situated on the south side of Main street, and just to the west of the business center of this town. A strong breeze was blowing from the west, and the adjacent buildings on that side were soon enveloped in flames, and those on the north side of the street caught a very few moments later. An alarm was sounded by the steam whistles, and the newly organized hook and ladder company promptly responded to it. Owing to the unfinished condition of the water works, they could do but little, and the fire rapidly advanced to the eastward, taking the buildings on both sides of the street. The following were burned:

Aiken's Opera House; St. Petersburg Savings bank; Adams House; St. Petersburg Hotel; office of the Emlenton Pipe Company; Kibb's furnishing store; G. W. Winsor's hardware store; D. W. Adams's drug store; the Post-office and news room of J. M. Place; the Emlenton clothing store, Alden & Co., owners; Smith Cook's residence and office; Frankenstein's clothing store; J. Crabbs's residence; Bradley Heron's office; Johnson's drug store; the Occident Hotel; Robert Bryer's office; Chalfant, Graff & Co.'s hardware store; Barney Venset's office and residence; Bennett's hardware store; Silverburg's clothing store; the St. Petersburg *Progress* office; W. C. Plummer's house; three billiard rooms; three barber shops, and the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph offices. The former office, with commendable enterprise on the part of the managers, was immediately reopened in the street, and this dispatch is going from it.

No water could be obtained until the fire reached the residence of Hon. Frank Jones, the flames were finally subdued. Chalfant, Graff & Co., Hoffman & Co. and Brown & Rein sustained a great damage in the removal of goods. P. Sweeney's office, Gibbs, Sterrett & Co., had his goods removed without damage. The Emlenton Pipe Company will resume business to-morrow, and the *Progress* will resume publication in the rooms of Gibbs & Co.'s building. The firemen did nobly, and too much credit cannot be given them.

The Very Latest.

The fire is under control, having reached Chalfant, Graff & Co.'s hardware store, on the south side of the street, and the *Progress* office on the north side. The principal buildings burned are the Opera House; Adams House; C. A. Kibbe's clothing store; the Post-office and news room of J. M. Place; the Emlenton Pipe Company's office; St. Petersburg Savings bank; St. Petersburg Hotel; Gibbs's dwelling house; Jamestown clothing store; Bradley & Whitings's office; Occidental Hotel; Robert Bogan's office and residence; office of Lyle & Arters; Johnson's drug store; J. W. Allison & Son's office; the Baptist Parsonage; the house of St. W. Vincent's office; Bennett's hardware store; Plummer's office; three billiard rooms; Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office; Western Union Telegraph office; Robinson Bros.' gauger's office.

The buildings on all sides of Callner's store were burned to the ground, but the store was left untouched. Every effort was made by the hook and ladder company to quench the fire but to no avail, as the wind was in a favorable direction for the spread of it. When it reached a dwelling house on the south west side of the street—a house forty feet from the hardware store of Chalfant, Graff & Co.—the firemen got a chance to work to advantage, and the wind dying away, the fire was soon under control. The roughs made an attempt to carry out their designs of forfeiting, and went so far as to knock down citizens who were guarding what little property had been saved. The police were of little worth, owing to the intense excitement that prevailed. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the suspicion of incendiarism rests on the parties that have been doing business near the Opera House.

It is impossible to state the loss to-night, but it will not fall far short of seventy-five thousand dollars, and may exceed that sum.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Anti-Slavery Agitation in Spain—Rejection of Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, February 21.—The *Imparcial* to-day has an editorial advocating the immediate passage of the Porto Rico Abolition bill, now under consideration, and the substitution of the project of a law for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the Spanish dominions of Spain, after the plans proposed by Senors Gasset and Becerra.

The *Gaceta* publishes official confirmation of the report that Olio's band of Carlists had been defeated at the Hights of Monjuich, north of the city. The insurgents lost heavily in the action.

The Assembly adopted the Ministerial estimates for the military, naval and home expenditure.

Two more political offenders sentenced to death have received commutations of sentence.

The *Imparcial* has advices that Don Carlos entered Spain three days ago. Advices from Saint Sebastian state that passenger traffic on the Northern Railway has been re-established. Troops accompany trains through the country. Points threatened by Carlists have been fortified and garrisoned by sufficient forces to repel any attacks of insurgents.

The French Constitutional Project—Report of the Committee of Thirty.

VERSAILLES, February 21.—In the Assembly to-day the report of the Committee of Thirty was presented and read. The constitutional project is elaborately discussed and supported with strong arguments. The report seeks to demonstrate the necessity of making the Ministers responsible to the Assembly for their acts, and shows that this principle controls both the legislative and executive. A warm eulogy is paid to President Thiers for the many illustrious services rendered to the country. Much space is devoted to the proposal for the creation of a second Legislative Chamber. The body, the report argues, would act as a counterpoise to the demagogic influence of the more numerous body of members. It would be eminently a chamber of resistance. The reading of this portion of the report was interrupted by cries of disapproval from the left. The report concludes by urging all parties to work together in a spirit of conciliation and give the country a sound constitution. The Assembly has appointed Thursday next for the consideration of the report.

An Old Quarrel Breaks Out in a New Place.

PARIS, February 21.—The quarrel between the Legitimists and Orleanists has broken out afresh and with increased bitterness. *L'Union* newspaper accuses the Dukes De Broglie and D'Audiffret Pasquier of making a compact with Thiers and betraying the Assembly, being only willing to use it as an office for themselves and friends. Marquis De Franclieu has addressed a letter to Duke De Broglie accusing him of dividing the House of Orleans by seeking to let up the younger branch with himself at the head.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 21, 3 P. M.—Consols for money 93¾@93⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie Railway 24¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day £48,000. Rate of discount, 9 per cent. Exchange on government securities is 2 per cent. lower than the bank rate. 10-fined petroleum 18¾@19s. Linseed oil 33s 10d. Turpentine 29s.

FRANKFORT, February 21.—United States bonds—5 20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes 56 francs 55 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 50,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Charleston and Galveston, February and March, 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. California wheat 10s average. 1848 18 12d; club 12s 6d@13s; red spring 11s 6d@11s 10d; white winter 12s 4d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 37s 3d. Peas 39s. Cheese 74s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 38s 9d. Linseed oil 34s 10d@35s 10d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 36,000 quarters, American 15,000 quarters; receipts of corn the same time, 19,000 quarters, American 15,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester unchanged firm.

ANTWERP, February 21.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

LOCAL OPTION.

Altoona Gives a Decided Majority Against License.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., February 21, 1873.

At the election to-day the majority against license was nine hundred and thirty-two. The Republicans carry the city and have two majority in the Councils.

Great Snow Storm in the East.

BOSTON, February 21.—A heavy snow storm and high wind prevails here to-night.

ALBANY, February 21.—The most severe snow storm of the season prevailed all day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 21.—From eight to ten inches of snow fell here to-day.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 21.—Heavy snow storm here all day. High driving winds.

Whereabouts of Tow Boats.

River Editor Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, February 21, 1873.

The tow boat Sam Brown arrived from Cincinnati at 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday, with ten barges. Met two boats on their way down as follows:

February 20—Sea Bird and Hannah, of John Hannah, at Captina; Fearless and Niagara at Grave creek; Hoover at Wegee; Jas. Penney and Sam. Miller at Kate's Rock; Alex. McClung and Diamond at Middle Island; Reindeer and Diamond at Phillips Island; Wm. Rees, Gomery; Reindeer and Diamond; Resolute, Mode of Freedom; Lysle landing at Morris; Comet up at Logstown; My Choice at Economy.

The river all the way is full of ice.

B. F. HALL and C. W. MAY, Pilots.

Sinking of the Steamer Dove No. 2.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 21.—The river has risen six inches and rising, with seven feet six inches in the canal, fifteen feet six inches in the chute, and seventy-one feet under the bridge. Since ten o'clock the weather has risen with high wind to-night, snow, and the mercury fell from 45 to 30 by daylight, continuing cold, cloudy and windy all day and to-night. Arrived—Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. A private dispatch from Pratt, fort says that the Dove No. 2, while descending the Kentucky river, bound for Cincinnati, when below Lock No. 5, struck a stump and sunk, the water running over her boiler deck on the larboard side, and two feet deep on main deck on starboard side. Had a full cargo, including 2,500 sacks of wheat, all a total loss. Nothing can be done for the boat until the water falls. The Dove is insured in Cincinnati.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 21.—Cattle and stock trains were delayed to-day, and up to three o'clock this evening the receipts were very light. Cattle—Receipts about 900 head; market dull; buyers contending for a decline, but holders of good steers firm and full prices obtained; good 12 cwt steers sold at $5 90@6 30; choice 1243@1 cwt $5 62½@6 00; fair, fleshy, light steers sold at $4 60@5 75; shipments 1,891 head. Hogs—Receipts about 14,000 head, with many trains due; market active and firm at $4 90@4 50 for packers, and $4 65@4 75 for shippers; shipments 7,945 head.

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CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THIS is a legal holiday.

THE police will parade to-day.

COUNCILS meet in regular session on Monday.

THE Eastman Christian Commission of Councils met last night, but transacted no business of importance.

THE meeting at City Hall this evening in regard to "Local Option" matters will be a very interesting one.

HEFELICH'S DRUM CORPS is preparing to create a sensation when they go to Washington for the inauguration.

MARY PARSON, charged with keeping a disorderly house, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday and was discharged.

DENSER ballboats lift up their voices from the fish-houses on the Monongahela, the approach of Lent. Their language is Finish.

THE Fire Commissioners, who went East to purchase new engines, speak highly of the manner in which they were entertained.

THE horse case in which Henry Coleman figured as defendant before Deputy Mayor Irwin has been settled, Coleman buying the animal.

AN issue has been joined in the case of Carnegie, Kloman & Co., against the Cascade Iron Company, and it will come up in regular order before a jury.

MR. JOHN HOUTZ, conductor of the Wall's accommodation, Pennsylvania Railroad, was taken quite ill, Thursday night. The attack began with a severe cold.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR, formerly pastor of the Third United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, now of Philadelphia, is reported ill at his residence in the latter city.

DON'T forget the concert at Masonic Hall to-night, by the Weber Quartette, for the benefit of Mr. L. W. Lewis. The programme comprises a choice selection of popular music.

BISHOP SIMPSON has been secured to deliver an address before the Allegheny County Woman's Suffrage Association. The time of the lecture has not yet been decided upon.

MR. JOSEPH L. GAGES, Train Dispatcher on the West Penn Road, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain on Thursday evening by the employes and many patrons of the road.

THIS afternoon the Christian Temperance Alliance will hold their first anniversary meeting, at the second U. P. church, Rev. Mr. Hamm, pastor, on Sixth avenue. Addresses will be delivered by Very Rev. Father Hickey and the Rev. A. D. Hamm.

TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS presented themselves at the Mayor's morning hearing yesterday. John McMurtry, from on the rampart, drunkenness, and secured a broken head. He was sent up ninety days for repairs. Thomas Flinay got thirty days for disorderly conduct.

THE new Carson street church, South Side, will be occupied to-morrow week. Eminent pastors are expected to be present. The church at Monongahela City will be dedicated on the same day. The services will be conducted by Dr. S. H. Nesbit and Rev. A. A. Leonard.

THE Rev. John A. Gray, formerly pastor of Christ M. E. church, this city, and who was deposed from the ministry, has been licensed as a local preacher at Topeka, Kansas, where he now resides. He is very popular in that part of the country, and will become one of the leading men of the ministry.

AN impression has gone abroad that the St. Charles Hotel is about to close. Nothing could be more erroneous. The hotel is in good condition, and it close, the present proprietor's lease not running out for more than a year to come. The house is kept in first-class order and continues to prosper as usual.

EVEN the street Arabs glean in the field of national politics and find public morals naught. A stubborn, no-lines-wed boot-black, in illustrating yesterday with a defaulting customer, who insisted that he had paid two cents for a pair of pieces, for which he had framed the following startling indictment: "You lie like one of them Mobilizer Congress chaps."

THOMAS last summer found a cat and a stray horse and advertised the same according to law. No owner for the animal turning up the man who had lost the slipped off. The other day the man who had lost the horse noticed it attached to a carriage in a funeral procession. He demanded his property, was refused it and then entered suit for its recovery.

THE case of Officer Stewart, who was reported to the Mayor for arresting a couple of men on suspicion of being pickpockets, has been fully investigated by his Honor. The officer was wrong in the premises, and perhaps did not follow the case sufficiently, but nevertheless committed no serious infraction in making the arrest. Mr. Stewart will be returned to duty.

THERE is considerable excitement among the brakemen on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, caused by an order recently making them responsible for coupling pins in their charge. A large number of these are lost or stolen about the yards of Allegheny, and it is thought that if the brakemen are made responsible for them they will exercise more care, and that fewer will be lost. Should any threaten to quit work if this order is enforced.

AT FIVE o'clock yesterday morning when the first train was started on the Mount Oliver inclined plane, after its arrival on the top of the hill, the engineer in some cause did not succeed in the closing of the valves and shuts off the steam. The consequence was that the car was pulled with some force against the engine house and damaged to some extent. The car on the inclined plane was suspended in the morning, and soon the damage was repaired and the regular trips were made.

ABOUT five years ago Thomas Sweitzer, who resided with his widowed mother on Voegtly street, Allegheny, disappeared from home, and was not missed every effort to discover the boy failed. His mother wayward son, but failed, and the accounts of her search. Yesterday she received a letter, dated at Cairo, near Wheeling, from her long lost son, telling that he was living with a man named Bridges, and that he was doing well. The ungrateful son was sixteen years of age when he left home. The mother will repair to Wheeling on Monday next.

AMONG the passengers by the Carrie Brooks, which came up from Wheeling yesterday, were a woman and three children, arriving here Thursday morning, the woman, with her children, left the boat and came up town to a boarding house. Shortly afterwards the steward of the boat missed a pitcher, some towels and other articles from the boat, and immediately suspected the woman of having stolen the things. He went immediately to the boarding house and charged her with the theft. She indignantly denied the charge, and threatened to have him arrested. He persevered in his search, however, and found the missing articles in her trunk. No suit was entered.

Steam Boiler Explosions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

This city has lately been visited by one of those awful explosions, which fill the mind with alarm and horror, resulting from the use of steam as a motive power, and might readily be construed as one of the penalties incident to the progress of civilization in its eager demand to supplant the necessity of manual labor. When the large number of boilers, used for driving machinery and arranged for heating dwellings and other buildings, all equally liable to the same accident, is carefully computed, and the complete ignorance and utter heedlessness of many of the people, to whom the sole care of this dangerous power is entrusted, be fully recognized, it will prove a matter of great surprise, how very rarely does one explode when compared with the extensive aggregate of those in daily use.

After such a casualty everybody thinks, no matter how unacquainted he may chance to be with all things relating to steam, that he is individually called upon to account for the same, and the hasty conclusions drawn usually attribute it to incompetence of those employed, want of water or bad iron; no direct idea of the fact that disastrous explosions have taken place where there has been no doubt as to the practical capacity of the engineer, nor any question as to the proper quantity of water, the good quality of the iron or the excellent construction of the boilers, both in regard to their workmanlike construction or their careful usage. Now, it stands to reason, that the greater the defects of the boiler, again this afternoon, on "Old Bonnets," and in the evening on "Fast Young Men," which will be his closing lecture.

The Washington Murder.

The trial of Briceland, for the murder of John Allingham, still progresses at Washington, Pa. Detective Cupples was on the stand yesterday, and was examined at great length. He detailed the finding of certain articles in Briceland's house, which were evidently a part of the same piece of wood used at Allingham's, and he also mentioned the finding and cleaning of the jackets at Allingham's, and also at Chapman Traxler's, where, it is alleged, Briceland slept the night of the murder. While stating that the tracks had the same general appearance, he would not say positively that they were made by the same person at all points. A number of the articles found by them boots belonging to Briceland, and with the exception of the latter the impressions were similar. The trial excites much interest, and the attendance of spectators is large.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

Representatives of most of our banks and brokers met yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, at No. 57 Fourth avenue, second floor, to consider the proposed reorganization of the old Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Board, and after consultation agreed to meet at the same place on Wednesday afternoon next, at half-past three o'clock prompt, where all parties desiring to interest themselves will report in person for final organization.

There exists a great commercial as well as financial necessity for such a Board, as at other large centers, where to conduct business on a basis of proper quotations, based on actual daily sales and transactions, and as a place of confidential interchange of information upon all general business interests.

Washington's Birthday.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday, which for some time past has been allowed to fall into the lap of time without any especial attention being paid to it, is to be appropriately observed to-day in the morning some companies of the Greys will parade, and in the afternoon the police will appear for the first time on full dress. Two or three will be a turn out of the Armstrong Zouaves, Pittsburgh Grenadiers, Duquesne Greys, Infantry and the Phillips Zouaves. The following route of procession has been adopted: From the Diamond, Market street to Fourth avenue, thence by way of Wood to Water, Smithfield, Third and Ferry, down Ferry to Liberty, up Liberty to Penn, Fulton, Wylie, down Fifth avenue to Market, thence to Diamond, where the column breaks up. Federal to Ohio, Chestnut and Mechanics' street bridge to Penn avenue, Thirty-third street, Liberty to Smithfield, Fifth avenue, Market street, and dismiss at Armory. The day promises to be a pleasant one for the occasion.

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It is a matter of vital importance to ascertain the exact conditions under which it is possible to discover some means of preventing their recurrence. This can only be accomplished by a careful study of the physical qualities of heat as exhibited in metals, in relative, in the form of water or steam, and no necessity of rules be found for resorting to unsupported and startling theories as the formation of gases and electricity or other ingenious speculations to circumvent this apparent mystery.

A knowledge of the development of steam in confined space, and mature reflection on the phenomena of explosions, caused thereby, lead to the irrefutable conclusion: they are of whatever character or degree of violence, solely produced by the water within the boilers. All kinds of explosions may, with great advantage, be classed under two distinct heads:

I. Where pressure, slowly and steadily increased, rises to a pitch beyond the power of resistance, the boiler bursts, accompanied by a single report, but rarely leaves its position and produces limited damage in the immediate locality. The various causes of this form of explosion are so numerous it would require a volume to contain them. The resisting capacity may be originally quite low, owing to serious faults in construction, as a defect in a sheet of iron, or in the connections, or may become so from long service. In tubular boilers, the tubes are sometimes found to have forced the head and with a few cases the result: very soon the water will come into contact with the tubes and the sudden change and heat be driven out as if by the explosion of gunpowder. The explanation offered by M. Boutigny, who has thoroughly elaborated this department of physics, is that when a metallic surface is heated to a very high temperature, water is prevented from evaporating by a layer or cushion of steam formed thereon, which, when dissipated, allows the water to come in contact with the heated iron and the explosion follows.

Boiler explosions of the second class have been wholly ascribed to the transformation of water into the spheroidal state, which is of course always sudden and violent. The precise form of molecular disintegration of water, at the moment of explosion, has not yet been satisfactorily determined, yet it is extremely probable it is that known as the spheroidal state. Unfortunately for all practical purposes, it is not necessary to have this difficult question individually solved, nor is it important at this time, conventionally to be agreed upon, to designate the cumulative production of heat in water to its explosive point.

This reasonable probability becomes more apparent in a consideration of the circumstances under which violent and destructive explosions most commonly are found to take place. For example, an engine has been standing running for a length of time, with a pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds per square inch. The water gauge discloses a full measure of water, and on testing, everything found to be in complete order. The dinner hour having arrived, the fireman closes the ash pit doors, fires carefully banked, and the steam is blown off or the safety valve loaded down, so as to render the remaining pressure of six atmospheres, the slow fire is incapable of turning the water into steam. Under the derived from the combustible instantly accumulates, owing to the intrinsic capacity for heat of water, which thereby acquires latent such conditions an explosive property, and, on the opening of the safety or throttle valve to the boiler or battery of boilers, as it may chance to be, explodes with loud detonation and produces more or less of a catastrophe.

One of the most remarkable cases that have received attentive study is the one exhibited at the rooms of the Franklin Institute, where a boiler made in the factory of I. P. Morris and intended for use, on a steam yacht, was exploded by being placed in the yard of the establishment, was filled with water to its full capacity, the safety valve loaded below the intended working pressure, and fire put on merely to test the workmanship. Steam was raised, and when the pressure had slowly weighted, was brought into action. The draught was then cut off and the fire dumped down. After some minutes, when it was thought there was little or no steam in the boiler, the safety valve was lifted by the foreman of the works and a violent explosion followed, by which he and several other persons were killed. The boiler had escaped from the boiler, except what was consumed in the small quantity of steam pose-d off during the short action of the safety valve. In this instance, where all the conditions were in favor of safety, no cry could be raised as to the resisting power of the iron or of want of water.

It is self-evident this most dangerous kind of explosion will vary in degree, according to the proportion, at a given time, existing between the quantity of water in a boiler and the amount of pressure maintained, to the capacity of the furnace and the quantity of fuel. The connections may only be ruptured, a piece of the boiler blown out, or the boiler entirely demolished.

In a portion of the boiler, in use, under or much below ordinary working pressure, which has been thrown out of service, carefully scrutiny has often failed to detect any signs of weakness or overheating of the plates, no appearance of fire can be found, parts of an exploded boiler that were much weaker than those ruptured, have shown no indications of slipped or fire. The other day the man who had lost the horse noticed it attached to a carriage in a funeral procession. He demanded his property, was refused it and then entered suit for its recovery.

THE case of Officer Stewart, who was reported to the Mayor for arresting a couple of men on suspicion of being pickpockets, has been fully investigated by his Honor. The officer was wrong in the premises, and perhaps did not follow the case sufficiently, but nevertheless committed no serious infraction in making the arrest. Mr. Stewart will be returned to duty.

THERE is considerable excitement among the brakemen on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, caused by an order recently making them responsible for coupling pins in their charge. A large number of these are lost or stolen about the yards of Allegheny, and it is thought that if the brakemen are made responsible for them they will exercise more care, and that fewer will be lost. Should any threaten to quit work if this order is enforced.

AT FIVE o'clock yesterday morning when the first train was started on the Mount Oliver inclined plane, after its arrival on the top of the hill, the engineer in some cause did not succeed in the closing of the valves and shuts off the steam. The consequence was that the car was pulled with some force against the engine house and damaged to some extent. The car on the inclined plane was suspended in the morning, and soon the damage was repaired and the regular trips were made.

ABOUT five years ago Thomas Sweitzer, who resided with his widowed mother on Voegtly street, Allegheny, disappeared from home, and was not missed every effort to discover the boy failed. His mother wayward son, but failed, and the accounts of her search. Yesterday she received a letter, dated at Cairo, near Wheeling, from her long lost son, telling that he was living with a man named Bridges, and that he was doing well. The ungrateful son was sixteen years of age when he left home. The mother will repair to Wheeling on Monday next.

AMONG the passengers by the Carrie Brooks, which came up from Wheeling yesterday, were a woman and three children, arriving here Thursday morning, the woman, with her children, left the boat and came up town to a boarding house. Shortly afterwards the steward of the boat missed a pitcher, some towels and other articles from the boat, and immediately suspected the woman of having stolen the things. He went immediately to the boarding house and charged her with the theft. She indignantly denied the charge, and threatened to have him arrested. He persevered in his search, however, and found the missing articles in her trunk. No suit was entered.

Stylish Well Made Garments.

At the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. T. Scandrett & Co., sign of the Beehive, No. 220 Liberty street, gentlemen will find one of the largest and best selected assortments of imported and domestic cloths, cassimeres, vestings, etc., in the city. Their stock consists of every style of fancy and every shade of color manufactured in France, England, Scotland or the United States. Messrs. Scandrett & Co. have in their employ the most experienced and artistic cutters, whereby they are enabled to guarantee to all their customers a perfect fit. If you want a stylish, fashionable and thoroughly well made suit, secure your order with Tom Scandrett, and you will be accommodated. The firm also have a fine and full line of gents' furnishing goods of the latest styles and most approved designs. If your wardrobe needs replenishing call at the sign of the Beehive.

Furniture for the Million.

The stock of furniture at the extensive establishment of Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio street, Allegheny City, consists of all articles of every description for the hall, the office, the kitchen or the chamber. The firm manufactures largely, and besides obtain immense supplies from the East, whereby they are enabled to present one of the largest and most varied stocks to be found in either city. Their prices are the lowest that can be obtained, and liberal discounts are made to churches, benevolent societies and clergymen.

Asthma

Relieved by the valuable medicine properties of S. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup, sold by all Druggists.

The One to Buy.

As the sewing machine is indispensable in the family, an important consideration with housekeepers not yet supplied is a knowledge of the respective merits of the several machines now before the public. Whatever may be the conclusion arrived at by individuals in regard to the matter, it is conceded that the Domestic will perform all the work that any will do, and possesses the advantage of running lighter than any other. This being the fact, it is certainly to the interest of all about to purchase machines, to call at the office, No. 34 Sixth street, and ascertain exactly how it operates.

The Standard of Excellence

In sewing machines, has been reached in the American Button Hole and Sewing machine, sold by James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street.

The American

should be seen in operation by all who contemplate buying a sewing machine. Call for that purpose at No. 178 Liberty street.

Christian Temperance Alliance.

As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, the first anniversary of the County Temperance Alliance will be held in the Second U. P. Church, on Saturday, 22d inst., at two o'clock P. M. Able speakers will be present and address the meeting. The friends of the cause are invited to be present.

The Ladies' Favorite.

sewing machine is the American, Joseph Espy agent, No. 178 Liberty street.

A Reliable Home Company.

Those of our readers who have property to insure will find the policies of the Home, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, one of the safest, soundest and most thoroughly reliable of our home companies. All losses incurred by the conflagration are promptly adjusted and paid, to which fact many of our citizens can be found to bear willing testimony. It must be apparent that you run less risk by taking out a policy of insurance covering your property in a company where the directors are known to you than you do to obtaining one in a company of whose officers you know nothing, and whose agents are strangers to the city. In this matter of insurance you will find it decidedly to your advantage to patronize home institutions.

Save Your Money

By obtaining your trunks, valises and traveling bags at the cheapest trunk house in the city—No. 118 Wood street.

The Anderson Sash Balance

completely does away with the old style of cords and weights, is cheaper, more durable, and has been in operation for two years, wherever introduced. It is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. It is easily applied and will not get out of order. All orders left at the office of the company are located at No. 70 Smithfield street.

Railroad Accidents

Do not interfere with the arrival of goods at the wholesale dry goods establishment of A. J. Wallace, 51 Sixth street (formerly St. Clair). Louisville and Cincinnati jobbers will find the prices and styles here open for inspection and sale. Some of his styles in cassimeres are particularly cheap for cash, and guaranteed good; in fact, all goods that are sold by Mr. Wallace are guaranteed as recommended. Wholesale buyers will best consult their interests by calling at this house before purchasing.

Saladee's King of the Road.

This is the name of the new carriage about to be introduced by those enterprising carriage and wagon builders, Messrs. Workman & Co., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, Pittsburgh, and Nos. 45, 46, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny. It is so novel in construction that the pieces scarcely at present made its appearance that we doubt not that it will meet with an extensive sale. It is light and strong, and the easiest riding buggy or wagon ever built. It is built with two pereches after the style of a buggy and has equally the same spring, and by means of the side motion incident to side spring vehicles. The front axle is allowed to have a motion in every direction and cannot fail to give the purchaser complete satisfaction. It is sold at the low price of $150. The public are invited to call at No. 167, Penn street, and examine it. W & SAT.

The Best Wagons

In use are the city, farm and plantation iron axle and steel spring wagons made by the extensive factory of C. Coleman & Son, proprietors of the Duquesne wagon works, Nos. 16 and 19 (inclusive) Marion avenue, Allegheny, immediately opposite Allegheny city. The same firm manufacture every description of spring and platform wagons, wheelbarrows, etc., and furnish a quality of work that cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the country. Messrs. Coleman & Son have on hand at the present time about 150,000 feet of dry lumber, and all their stock is thoroughly seasoned before being worked. Repairing is promptly done at the works. WS

The Right Place.

100 Wood street, R. E. Breet & Co.'s, for the purchase of John Mowbray's Patent Shades of all kinds for wax flowers, Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

Having, as My Friends

Well know, made a special study of the various modifications of the electric fluid, and its connecting, as well as the science of Electrical Psychology, I have concluded to offer the genuine tests of Madame De Monford. G. A. Sprecher, M. D., Medical Electrician.

Yoder's German Liniment.

Used twenty years in all cases of troubles of horse flesh. Also, for rheumatism, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. It should be in every house and stable. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

McCOY—LYTLE—On Thursday evening, February 20, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Chester, Mr. CHAUNCEY F. McCOY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss IRENE M. LYTLE, of Altoona,